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Geneva Calls World Youth To Aid Peace

Federation of League of Nations Societies Drafts Program

Congress in Fall

Attendance of Observers in Addition to Delegates Has Been Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—A congress of the youth of the world in Geneva is planned for the autumn, but already preliminary meetings have laid down the precise objects, and the program. At a recent meeting of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies a number of arrangements were approved.

It is hoped that the influence of organized international youth will be directed effectively for peace. There are, however, so many counteracting forces at work that the youths of all countries who believe that a pacific adjustment of differences can be made in an atmosphere of the friendship of peoples, must make their voice heard as persuasively and insistently as possible. Hence the inception of the World Youth Congress.

Delegations of 30 Proposed

It is proposed that as many as 30 delegates—but not more—may be sent by each national group. They shall be entitled to speak and vote. But in addition there may be observers—in numbers only determined by the accommodation available. If these figures are to be taken as an indication, the congress should be one of the largest ever held in Geneva.

Indeed the rules have been framed in such fashion as to bar no sections of youth in the different countries participating in this gathering. The congress is under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies and under the chairmanship of its president, Henri Rolin, Belgian Senator, who is a distinguished law professor

Method of Selection

In each country the national preparation for the congress and the selection of delegates will be in the hands of the League of Nations Society. It is particularly urged that the society "should secure the collaboration of its own youth groups, with all those other organizations of youth in the country, without distinction of class or political opinion."

Even in those countries which do not possess an affiliated society, the secretariat may appoint a representative or a committee. "If in any case the federation should fail to make such an appointment the organizing committee of the congress shall itself decide as to the participation in the congress from that country."

Definition of Objects

Of course the objects of the congress must be accepted by the groups which wish to take part. These are officially defined as follows:

1. To provide an opportunity for youth in all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international co-operation for the prevention of war and the organization of peace;

2. To discuss concrete possibilities of co-operation of youth of all

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Special Coach Train Teaches Railroading To British Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To bring the railway system in its everyday aspect into closer touch with the rising generation, the London and North Eastern Railway Company has assembled a train, representative of all the special coaches which are in use, which is on tour in cities in the midland counties of England, where it will be available for inspection and oral instruction for school children.

The youngsters are conducted over the coaches by railway officials.

An engine of the "Sandringham" type, with steam up, to enable demonstrations to be given on the footplate by the engine driver, is attached to the train. Among the features are a demonstration van which is used for railway signaling, and a model section of line to illustrate automatic color light signals.

The authorities of the General Post Office have co-operated with the company in the scheme and have included a traveling post office van, complete with sorting office, and apparatus for taking in, and throwing out, the night mails. The train also has a modern kitchen car and dining car, a sleeping car and a camping coach.

A special article on this educational train will be found on the Education Page.

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New 'Keynoter'

Underwood

Alben W. Barkley

Senator From Kentucky, Temporary Chairman Democratic National Convention

Democrats Name Senator Barkley Their Keynoter

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (AP)—The committee on arrangements of the Democratic National Committee decided today to recommend Senator A. W. Barkley of Kentucky as temporary chairman and keynoter of the convention which meets here in June.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas will be the permanent chairman.

It was tentatively decided that President Roosevelt, if renominated, will be formally notified in a Saturday night outdoor meeting in the Municipal Stadium in South Philadelphia.

In the event of rain, the notification ceremony will take place in the convention hall.

The Municipal Stadium is about 3½ miles from the center of the city. It was the scene of the first Tunney - Dempsey championship fight in 1926 and seats more than 100,000. The Army-Navy game will be held there in the fall.

It was first suggested that the notification ceremony be held at Franklin Field of the University of Pennsylvania, near the convention hall, but there is no lighting equip-

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Clemency Plan On Deportation Stirs Senators

Letting Down on Any Bars to Immigration Meets Much Opposition

Arguments Spirited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—The first major immigration bill since the 1924 quota act is now pending in Congress, the center of a bitter Senate controversy likely soon to be transferred to the House, and involving issues vital to America's future policy toward alien admissions.

The measure is the Kerr-Coolidge Bill, which has two major purposes—first, to increase the Government's power to deport criminal aliens, and second, to increase the Government's discretion in withholding deportation, in cases where clemency seems desirable.

The bill became a storm center for a hostile filibuster from the moment of its introduction. It has roused large elements to opposition, and other powerful groups to support it. It is denounced by the highly vocal Senator Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina as well as James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of Labor; the American Federation of Labor favors some sections and disapproves others.

Many Approve

On the other hand, the measure is approved by the Senate Immigration Committee, the present immigration officials of the Department of Labor and is backed by a group of liberals led by Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, both in and out of Congress.

The controversy has generated some heat and a great deal of smoke in the Senate and both sides charge the other distorts the purpose of the measure. The debate will be continued next week.

All sides in the dispute agree that America's restrictive immigration act should be maintained. Controversy centers on whether Section 3 of the bill does maintain restriction with the desired severity. The aspect of the bill dealing with deportations has roused no opposition.

Explaining the measure, its advocate, Mr. Schwellenbach, says the noncontroversial deportation feature greatly strengthens the hands of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Re-elected

Wide World

Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras

Returned to Presidency by the Venezuelan Congress

Venezuela Names General Lopez As President Again

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 25 (AP)—Gen. Eleazar Lopez Contreras was re-elected President of Venezuela today.

The Republican Congress restored to Gen. Lopez Contreras the authority he had relinquished temporarily last Sunday when Dr. Arminio Borja, president of the Supreme Court, took over the office under provisional constitutional requirements.

The vote of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, sitting in a joint session, was: For Gen. Lopez Contreras, 132; for Minister of Public Works Nestor Luis Perez, 1. The president will take the oath of office next Wednesday.

A number of prominent Venezuelans, including three women, were taken into custody as the Congress assembled for the balloting. Officials declined to give the reasons for the detention.

Gen. Lopez Contreras became provisional President of the Republic after the passing on Dec. 17 of Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, the Dictator for more than a quarter of a century.

A few days later rioting occurred in half a dozen Venezuelan cities. Troops were rushed to the capital to quell the insurgents. Martial law was proclaimed in Caracas Dec. 24 as the Government sought to bring order by releasing political prisoners. At an election held Dec. 30, Gen. Lopez Contreras was named to serve the unexpired term of the late Dictator, which ended April 19.

Outdoor Scene Transmitted In Television Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., April 25—Successful transmission of outdoor scenes by television was demonstrated when RCA-Victor engineers broadcast the efforts of Camden firemen to suppress a mock blaze here yetserday. After traveling more than a mile across the city, the radio waves were received and reproduced clearly in greenish hue upon a television screen.

Witnesses to the experiment saw firemen scale ladders and pour a stream of water against the burning bulding as smoke curled upward from the roof, listening meanwhile to the clanging of alarm bells and the clatter of excited bystanders. Both sound and sight images came to them on the same six-meter waves.

Engineers said that the demonstration preceded field tests which they expect to start in June by broadcasting between Radio City and the Empire State Building in New York. They added that a 10-kilowatt shortwave television transmitter was being installed in the Empire State tower and that the field experiments may cost $1,000,000.

The television "eye" or camera used for broadcasting the Camden fire had a mica plate treated with light sensitive material as its retina. An electrical beam sweeping across the screen at the rate of 10,000 times a second carried the images to a radio transmitter, it was explained.

To record the outdoor scenes, attendants simply poked the camera out of a window 100 feet away, picking up backgrounds of trees, buildings, and even automobiles rushing across the Philadelphia-Camden bridge.

Appearing much like an ordinary console type radio, but much more complicated internally, the television receiver showed images in a space five by seven inches. They were comprised of more than 300 interlaced lines to reduce flickering, according to Dr. V. K. Zworykin, engineer, and had been projected against the fluorescent end of a cathode ray tube.

R. R. Beal, director of the tests, held out little hope for early introduction of television reception in the average home. While encouraged by experimental results, he said that home television was at least 18 months away and possibly longer, adding that at present it is the plaything of research engineers.

Drive Is Begun For Roosevelt Independents

Good Neighbor League Is to Work on Nonpartisan Basis Report Says

'Republican' Heads It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—The Good Neighbor League, intended to be a nonpartisan counterpoise for the American Liberty League, has been organized to work for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Its mainspring is Dr. Stanley High, newspaper and magazine writer, church and prohibition worker, who was "lent" by the National Broadcasting Corporation to the Democratic National Committee for the political campaign. Until recently he was director of talks for the NBC.

Co-chairmen of the Good Neighbor League are George Foster Peabody, New York and Georgia philanthropist, a director with President Roosevelt of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, and Miss Lillian Wald, social worker of New York.

Others on Committee

On the executive committee, besides Dr. High, are Patrick Henry Callahan of Louisville, Ky., Roman Catholic layman and worker for prohibition, who opposed Alfred E. Smith in his two campaigns for the Democratic presidential nomination, and Miss Estelle Sternberger, worker for Jewish charities and the organized peace movement.

The group aims, among other things, for recognition that "human values come before property values; that the long-time prosperity of property requires the long-time well-being of people; that the American answer to the revolutionist is the removal of those injustices which make revolution."

This creed constitutes the New Deal reply to the American Liberty League, and places the new organization in sharp antithesis.

Seek Nonpartisan Growth

They hope to build up a powerful nonpartisan group of philanthropists and others who favor the social policies of President Roosevelt, just as the American Liberty League appeals to conservatives who oppose these policies.

Good neighbors joining the league are asked to pledge themselves to work for these broad objectives, and "to stand ready to oppose those policies, movements, and persons in our country which threaten that principle and to support those which are now seeking to advance it."

State leagues, with state boards of directors, are planned to serve as organizing centers for the extension of the good-neighbor idea, and to distribute literature.

To Publish Magazine

A magazine and booklets are to be published, and radio programs conducted.

No reference is made to President Roosevelt in the organizing announcements, except to say that he received the two co-directors when they called at the White House yesterday. Dr. High's office is theoretically separate from the Democratic National Committee.

He was brought to Washington in late February, not long after the Literary Digest poll had revealed that President Roosevelt had lost much favor with the clergy.

The open aim of the new group is to appeal to the middle-of-the-road, nonpolitical opinion of many Americans who are attracted by the social aims of the New Deal.

What is known as the "church"

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

University Gets Peace Award

J. Ray Murphy
National Commander of American Legion

Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid
President of University of Southern California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The University of Southern California has received the Fédération Interallie des Ancients Combattants medal of 1935 for being the outstanding university in the United States in promoting international good will and understanding.

J. Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, presented the award to Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, university president, on April 3. F. I. D. A. C. is composed of World War veterans of 11 nations, with a membership of 8,000,000 men.

Awarding medals of honor to institutions in the former allied countries for their achievements in the field of international relations is a part of the F. I. D. A. C. peace program. Former winners in this country are Columbia, Princeton, Georgetown, Minnesota, and Denver universities.

Hitler Amnesty Affects 50,000 Reich Prisoners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 25—Adolf Hitler's birthday amnesties will free some 50,000 Reich prisoners, according to estimates.

The chief beneficiaries are National Socialists, serving imprisonment with sentences not exceeding six months.

Most of the others pardoned are either individuals arrested as political grumblers or malcontents, for having expressed criticisms of the present regime, or pastors who violated the so-called "pulpit paragraph" by attacking the state in their sermons.

Many Held in Camps

The amnesty is chiefly noteworthy for its omissions. Those expecting any comprehensive pardon for imprisoned political offenders will be disappointed as the inmates of concentration camps are not included.

Thus a man like Ernst Thälmann the Communist about whom there is constant inquiry as to when he is to be brought to trial (he has been now confined for nearly three years) is unaffected.

"Protective Custody" Continues

It is understood that those who are in what is called "the protective custody" of the secret police are not affected. And the amnesty applies only to crimes committed before April 20. It affects infractions of the decree of Dec. 20, 1934 to protect the Reich State and the National Socialist Party, as well as the party uniform, and provisions in the criminal code protecting the Führer, the party insignia and its flags.

The National Zeitung of Essen, organ of Gen. Hermann Göring, declares that after three years of rule

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Corner on Wheat In Ottawa's Power, Parliament Hears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 25—The Canadian Wheat Board is now in position to engineer a most perfect corner on wheat, according to a statement just made by J. R. Murray, chairman of the board, to the Commons Committee on Wheat.

Mr. Murray stated that the board held a great number of May options and if the millers, exporters and speculators involved were called upon by the board to actually deliver the wheat, they would be at the mercy of the board. He intimated, however, that the board had no intention of taking advantage of the position it now held.

"We have a perfect corner and then we could squeeze these gentlemen and make them settle at our own price," Mr. Murray explained. "We could do this if we considered it a proper thing for the Dominion of Canada, after getting into the wheat business the way it did, to squeeze these gentlemen at our price."

Physically Impossible

It would be physically impossible for persons who had sold wheat to the board for May delivery to actually deliver all they had sold. The law provides that deliveries must be made in Fort William or Port Arthur. At these ports, however, the maximum storage capacity is 9,000,000 bushels and the board holds May options to a much greater extent than this.

If the board were to insist on the fulfillment of its contracts, it would mean bringing wheat back from Vancouver, Churchill and other Canadian ports, and possibly even from Great Britain. Even British

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New Version Of 'Free Seas' Held U. S. Aim

Private Testimony by Hull Indicates Switch to Neutral Rights

Blockades an Issue

Inter-American Conference Expected to Discuss New Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—That a major purpose of the Roosevelt Administration in calling the forthcoming inter-American conference at Buenos Aires was to revitalize and extend the so-called "rights" of neutrals as they were tentatively recognized before the World War, is indicated by the testimony given in private last winter by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Intimations from Latin-American quarters that the United States is seeking to extend The Hague conventions of 1907, which never came into full effect, seem completely confirmed by the Hull testimony.

Straddles Issue

Actually, the Administration is, in appearance, seeking to ride two horses. On the one hand, its policy is based upon the neutrality resolution which extends to next year, and provides not only for an embargo of American shipments of munitions or extension of credit to neutrals, but withdraws protection from American citizens going into belligerent zones. Thus, the policy would seem to be a recession from neutral "rights" as they were asserted upon the outbreak of the World War.

On the other hand, Secretary Hull's testimony and the present talk in closely guarded diplomatic circles of the revival of the 1907 conventions would indicate that the doctrine of the freedom of the seas is being taken out of the closet, dusted off, and ensconsed on the front door again.

Clarifying Situation

The seeming inconsistency is clarified somewhat by a study of Secretary Hull's testimony, which makes clear that what the United States seeks is a 1936 version of the freedom of the seas, which does not insist on the right of individuals to ride on belligerent vessels, nor the penetration of blockades, but rather stresses the inviolability of trade with neutrals. It is rather with neutral trade, instead of belligerent trade, that the new policy appears to be concerned.

The new American theory, as expounded before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, began with a description of the "paper" blockades imposed by the belligerents in the late war.

It was an easy matter, Secretary Hull said, for goods to proceed through a neutral country to belligerents, and hence powers would "cover vast areas of the enemy's and neutral's harbors, or the seas surrounding the country, with . . . either paper or actual blockades, and if a neutral vessel was struck by a torpedo or floating mine within such areas, or was damaged by a vessel of a belligerent, it had been warned to stay out. So there was a serious dispute about what had theretofore been rights of neutrals to trade with neutrals. The least controversy arose over trade directly with belligerents."

Explains Situation

"The result was that the doctrine of continuous voyage was expanded to cover virtually all commerce. In other words, nearly all of what had theretofore been the ordinary rules of neutrality and neutral rights were more or less set aside, so that when the war ended there was in several respects virtual chaos so far as neutral rights were concerned.

Then Secretary Hull defined the new objective:

"We intend to stand before the world for all the fundamentals of international law, and to urge other nations to join us at the earliest opportunity in re-examining and restating and revitalizing neutral rights under international law as they existed prior to the World War as nearly as we find it consistent and as other nations might find it consistent to do so. Naturally this would contemplate any changes suggested by war experience. . . .

Seeks Co-operation

"What is giving us great trouble is the fact that practically all war and other materials were made absolute contraband during the World War. In this bill (the neutrality resolution which was later passed on a temporary basis), we have gone back of that situation and have reserved all of our neutral rights as they existed prior to the World War with a view of undertaking to rehabilitate and revitalize them to a practical extent as soon as other nations will co-operate."

The first practical opportunity, therefore, appears to be at the coming inter-American conference.

Secretary Hull qualified his broad assertion of neutrality with this remark: "We thought, and I still think, that our nationals should not go into danger zones and expect our Government to follow them with a battleship to protect them while they are selling a few dollars' worth of war materials, but that they should subordinate to a reasonable extent the privilege of demanding the protection of the Government to the far greater undertaking by the Government to promote the safety of the American people."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, April 25

Tax—Simplification Explained

Washington—"If the undistributed net income is a percentage of the adjusted net income which is less than 10, the tax shall be a percentage of the adjusted net income equal to one tenth of the percentage which the undistributed net income is of the adjusted net income."

That is a sample of the Administration's $800,000,000 tax bill, which among other things is designed to simplify the nations' tax structure.

Congress Debated It

At all events it was Congress's chief piece of business during the week, and today Democratic leaders predicted it will go through the House next week. The Senate Finance Committee heard Treasury experts explain the bill, which is designed to raise about $800,000,000 the first year and less than the President wanted the following years by taking undistributed corporate income.

France—Election Affects European Scene

Paris—It is election eve for France and in a sense for all Europe.

As France is bent, so Europe may be inclined. If the organized People's Front, composed of Communists, Socialists and Radical Socialists, wins, it is anticipated that the French foreign policy will be more liberal. That would mean a sterner attitude toward Italy, closer co-operation with the League of Nations, a more international rather than a nationalistic outlook. And most commentators believe the People's Front stands to make definite gains in tomorrow's election.

FHA—Receives Queries on $1200 Dwelling

Washington—A home in every garage might conceivably be the aim of the Administration in its new blueprints of four-room homes to cost $1200 The Housing Administration will on May 1 issue plans outlining how such a vest-pocket house might be built. The FHA declared it has received thousands of queries concerning such a house.

Jobless—Force Relief Plan in New Jersey

Trenton, N. J.—Republican leaders of the beleaguered State Legislature have rushed up the framework of a relief plan. It encompasses local administration of relief with state aid. Tax measures to raise funds are still to be voted.

A unique filibuster of destitution has reigned in the New Jersey Legislature since last Tuesday. Two hundred unemployed cram the Assembly floor and galleries; today they resolved to stay until the Legislature reconvenes probably on Monday to act on relief.

Legislators Debate as Funds Dwindle

Relief funds, upon which 270,000 in New Jersey depended for food and shelter, ran out, while the Legislature debated for three months. On Tuesday the Legislature ran out without voting replenishment of

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Boston News Today:

Plans for Giant New Airport Disclosed
League of Women Voters Hits Librarian Choice
Fin Com Tries to Pin Coal Blame on Dowling
G-Men Whereabouts Is Newspaper Mystery
Townsend Mass Meeting Will Test Strength
Cherry Trees Are in Bloom at Arboretum
New Haven Gains Right to Sue Over 2 Cent Fare

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

China Looms as Japan's Big Problem

Japanese Astuteness in Diplomacy Held No Match for Chinese Acumen—Tokyo Press Calls Nanking Government's Attitude Machiavellian—Deep Concern Expressed for Welfare of Neighboring People

Supremacy Over Orient Demanded by Tokyo

TOKYO—China constitutes far and away the most important problem of Japanese foreign relations. A very high proportion of Japanese newspaper and periodical comment is devoted to China. Recent developments in North China have focused world attention on Japanese expansive ambitions in that part of Asia. The last article in the present symposium is, therefore, a collection of Japanese opinions on the vast and complicated issues of Sino-Japanese relations.

The first comments, taken from an article contributed to the Gaiko Jiho of Nov. 1, by Bunroku Yoshioka, of the Nichi Nichi, one of Tokyo's leading newspapers, recognize and justify, from the standpoint of Japanese self-interest, the existence of a "dual diplomacy" carried on by the Foreign Office and by the Army, in regard to China:

Dual Diplomacy

"Theoretically speaking, one definite and constant China policy on the part of Japan, instead of the present double-barreled arrangement, would best serve the interests of both countries. Practically, however, this is difficult to realize, because of peculiar circumstances in Japanese politics. At the same time we cannot believe that a single line of diplomacy represents necessarily the best method of readjusting existing

What Japan Thinks

Last of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

difficulties. A certain amount of dual practice is more likely to achieve better results where the Chinese are concerned than any single line of policy, if one considers the present conditions in China, the peculiar nature of the Nanking Government and the character of the Chinese.

"The Chinese are gifted with a talent in frustrating the intentions of others when they foresee the methods of their opponents. In diplomatic astuteness, the Japanese are no match for the Chinese. Unfortunate as it may be, China is a country which must be handled from all directions by all tactics if it is to be aroused from the folly of its ways.

Army Knows China Best?

"No one can deny that the Japanese Foreign Office is entitled to handle foreign affairs and that the Army has no right to meddle in relations with China. But, as a matter of fact, the Army knows China better than the Foreign Office and has confidence in the application of its own policy to an unmanageable country that is beyond the control of the Foreign Office. . . .

"International treaties are no longer an absolute factor in governing relations among nations. And the conventional ideas of national boundaries and territory are no longer applicable without modification, in the face of the welfare of mankind, under changing circumstances. If the peace of the Orient can be secured by the creation of a new political regime in North China, Japan may assist any such new power and need not be seriously concerned with the disapproval of the world. There is no reason why we should accept the Western idea of world peace as applicable to the peculiar circumstances of the Orient. Japan should be resolute in her policy of establishing peace in that part of the world, unrestrained by any cut-and-dried international treaty relations of bygone days."

Sharp Conflict

The following excerpts are from an article by Yuhei Nashigi, in Kaibo Jidai, for July, 1935, purporting to explain the objectives of the Kwantung Army—the Japanese military forces in Manchoukuo—in North China:

"Since the conclusion of the Tangku Truce in May, 1933, there

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Taking Education Into Shops Urged in Naturalization Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Persuading employers to supply space where English and citizenship may be taught their meat choppers, machinists, carpenters and other workmen is one of the new trends in the movement to naturalize the foreign-born.

Illinois is attacking this problem of naturalizing its more than 300,000 aliens by first teaching the teachers how to instruct these men and women born in another country and trying now to learn to read and write the language of their adopted nation.

Teachers employed under the WPA program attended an institute here recently to get pointers in this new technique which turns out to be quite a different proposition from teaching the same material to children, it is learned.

Third Institute

Some 70 teachers who are working with the foreign-born in Illinois were selected to attend the institute sponsored by the State of Illinois Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization. It is the third institute of this kind in the State, the first one being held at the University of Chicago, the second at the University of Illinois and this one at DePaul University.

All angles of the naturalization problem were brought before the teachers by industrialists, university professors, supervisors and superintendents of instruction who indicate that the teaching of foreign-born has become a very specialized new profession.

Industrialists are becoming interested in co-operating with boards of education to see that their employees are given citizenship training because they claim that it increases the efficiency of their workers, makes them more useful about the factories and, helps, in general, to improve the standard of workmen.

Taxes Not Wasted

"Here is one place where taxes are not wasted," commented one industrialist before the institute of teachers. He meant that the money spent in keeping up classes in factories was well spent. He was speaking from the experience of one very large manufacturing company in Chicago where English classes are being held after working hours in the factory building for the workmen.

Many accidents were avoided after the men learned to read English and could decipher the signs easily, he said. Slogans, changed each day at the gate, opened up a new world for the foreign-born employees when they had learned to read and could appreciate what the advice of the firm meant.

This question of teaching reading has received much attention in the last few years, it was brought out in some of the institute sessions.

No Longer Used

"The cat sat on the mat," and the "little red hen" can no longer be used as reading material for adults even though their reading ability keeps them to simple words, said Miss Wetmore. It is necessary for the teacher to take something out of the living condition of the men—some economic facts or social situations with which they are familiar and put this information into simple language in order to hold the interest and attention of the men while they are learning to read.

"It costs more for food today than it did three months ago," said Miss Wetmore, "is a statement of an economic fact which all the men are aware of and interested in. It is vital to them and they are pleased when they can read this simple English, whereas they become disgusted if they have to learn reading out of a child's primer.

"The idea that we can teach adults to read in the same way that we teach children and from the same books is no longer believed by the progressive teacher. A teacher trained in this profession of instructing the foreign-born grown person soon finds that there are many short-cuts, and that he has in his class not youngsters who will come five days a week for several years, but grown people who have only a few hours a week and who must pick up the essentials in a relatively short time."

Rush Cases Up

Fred J. Schlotfeldt, district commissioner of immigration and naturalization, told the teachers that the rush for citizenship had eased up a bit now and that whereas applicants for first papers were coming in at the rate of 225 a day a year or so ago, there were not so many now. He discussed the greater tendency in naturalization examinations to stress individual rights which the citizen has under the bill of rights in the Constitution.

"The fundamental principles of the Constitution must be taught these people," declared Mr. Schlotfeldt, "so that they will know what is our form of government, what it provides, how it functions and the privileges they will have when becoming citizens."

A demonstration examination was held for the teachers in the naturalization office when an applicant with his witnesses went through the whole procedure of getting his papers. This gave the teachers some idea of the type of questions the applicants are expected to answer. They were also told of many of the complicated points which are constantly arising to delay the applicant in getting his papers.

Military Service

"A soldier who has done military service does not need to file first papers," said Mr. Schlotfeldt, "and he needs only two years' residence. Many complications arise concerning the citizenship status of married women. Women sometimes think they are citizens when they are not. If they have married an American citizen after the passage of the Cabal Act in 1922, it means that they must take out their own citizenship papers and do not automatically take on the citizenship of their husbands through marriage. But many do not know this."

In other lectures of the institute the history of immigration was given, the history of adult education, social problems of the foreign-born, the structure of the national, state, and city governments. Labor problems of the foreign-born, contributions of the foreign-born to American progress, and other subjects to give a background against which this teaching must be done.

Plant Visited

On one afternoon all the teachers made the trip to an industrial plant to observe several classes in English and citizenship. They saw how experienced teachers under the Chicago Board of Education actually do the job of teaching writing, reading, speaking, and the Constitution to workers in an industrial plant most of whom have been living and working a long time in this country, but are only now becoming aware of their need for citizenship.

Charles P. Schwartz, chairman of the committee on citizenship and naturalization, urged the need for making the training of teachers of foreign-born adults a part of the regular curriculum of normal schools and teachers' colleges. The present experiment of holding institutes for teachers in this field, he hoped, would point to the necessity of including this type of training in such schools.

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WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
KNOXVILLE CHATTANOOGA
RALEIGH ROANOKE
Over 6 Million Meals Served Yearly

Congraluations— to those . . . to-be-marrieds

Regenstein's Peachtree Store Atlanta
trousseau shop
second floor

Corner on Wheat In Ottawa's Power, Parliament Hears

(Continued from Page 1)

millers had sold May options to protect their milling purchases.

The question of the famous sales of Friday, Dec. 13, were brought up in the committee. The board had allowed the shorts to cover their previous day's sales at less than the price on the Winnipeg grain exchange, and had been severely criticized for it. On that day the board sold 22,000,000 bushels which led to the charge that it had actually protected the shorts.

Operations Not Speculative

"Commencing just 10 days after our board started work press interviews and dispatches have made it clear that the board's operations and policies have not met with the approval of some people," said Mr. Murray. "The insinuation is made that our board has been actuated by unworthy motives in deciding our selling policies. Accusations are made that on a somewhat famous day—Friday, Dec. 13—we rescued and protected gentlemen known as shorts; that we have sold too much wheat at too low a price and that we are dominated by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange."

These accusations Mr. Murray denied and laid down the board's policy as having been a merchandising one and not speculative.

In explanation Mr. Murray said a conference of exporters was called and they had told the board that it would be of great assistance if they were allowed to cover sales made after the Winnipeg market closed the next morning at not more than one quarter of a cent rise over the closing of the day previous.

To Win Confidence

The board had given this assurance considering it "absolutely necessary in order to instill confidence in the exporters so they would freely offer wheat for sale."

When the market had closed on Dec. 12 the price had been 87¼ cents a bushel. The Argentine pegged the price at a high level and the Winnipeg market opened the next morning with a jump of three cents. The board kept its word and allowed exporters to buy 7,780,000 busheis at 87⅛ cents.

The board had agreed to this on the condition that the exporters would allow the board access to its books at any time, so it could be absolutely sure the export business was done.

On Dec. 20 the exporters were notified by the board that it would no longer give the assurance as to price.

Security Enjoined

The Wheat Committee of the Commons including several members of the cabinet and former Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, has agreed with Mr. Murray that the Board's holdings of grain and its position in the market should be kept secret.

Some members of the committee suggested the holdings of the board might be published. "The visible supply is known, there's no mystery about it" said Malcolm McLean, (Lib Melfort).

"There's no mystery so far as the Board is concerned. If Parliament wants the figures we'll bring them right down to today's trading," said Mr. Murray.

On discussion it was felt that the figures should not be published if, as Mr. Bennett pointed out, it prejudiced the work of the board.

They Want to Know

"We would have no objection to publishing up to three months ago," said Mr. Murray, "for the lower our holdings get, the greater the curiosity in the grain trade of the world as to how much we have left. I would rather keep the grain trade and the world guessing."

Mr. Murray referred to people who had tried to pump him as to the board's holdings, including the general manager of one of the banks, to whom he gave no more information than anyone else.

Mr. Murray outlined the board's operations since its inception last December.

"The marketing of 340,000,000 bushels of wheat cannot be done successfully by blowing hot and cold with every wind that blows, nor by having the mentality of a speculator. The board could not allow itself to be swayed unduly by day-to-day ticker news and opinions."

The seriousness of the situation was indicated by Mr. Murray when he stated that when the board took over, the world requirements for the balance of that crop year were 353,000,000, and the Canadian Wheat Board alone had 340,000,000 bushels to sell. Its job was to reduce this to about 125,000,000 by July 31 next or sell at the rate of 87,000,000 bushels a month.

What the board had sold it was agreed to keep secret.

Loch Long Estate Acquired For Scottish Youth Hostel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The estate of Ardgartan, which lies at the gateway of the proposed national park in the district of Glen Croe, has been acquired by King George's Jubilee Trust and is to be opened as a youth hostel with facilities for camping in the grounds.

The hostel will be taken over by the Scottish Youth Hostels Association, while the camping sites will be available for Boy Scouts and similar organizations. Ardgartan House, with its 76 acres of grounds, stands on the western shore of Loch Long and can provide accommodation for more than 70 persons.

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Dog Washer

Harris & Ewing

Miss Marcia Tugwell

Daughter of Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Head of the Resettlement Administration, Organizer of the Dog Laundry Firm

Her father may be a member of the Roosevelt "Brain Trust" but this young miss also has a keen eye to business, it appears, because she and two of her young pals have turned the Tugwell basement into a dog laundry where for 30 cents they wash and groom small dogs and for another nickel, middle-sized dogs. Big dogs, they solemnly announce, are not on the list at any price. Her two companions in the great adventure are Mary Frances Cottrell, daughter of the executive secretary of the Washington Board of Trade, and Joyce Helmick, daughter of Maj. C. G. Helmick, U. S. A.

The Political Parade

President Is Mum but Not So Congress; Borah Quizzes About Illinois Report; Landon Men See Snowball Rolling Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—President Roosevelt took the almost unprecedented course—in his Administration—of canceling a regular press conference today so that he could plug away at the political speech he is to deliver in New York tomorrow night.

Anxious to avoid the unfavorable repercussions of his Baltimore speech last week, the President is writing his own speech with care. However, there were further indications that the Administration is pursuing a new policy of silence. The hosts of press relations officials employed in every department and alphabetical organization have been remarkably mum of late. The daily output of handouts is notably less.

Officials Silent, Congress Not

Yesterday, too, there was a striking evidence of the unusual quietness on the Potomac. The regular daily list of press conferences read as follows:

Secretary Ickes's conference has been canceled.

Administrator Hopkins's has been canceled.

Secretary Morgenthau's has been canceled.

Secretary Perkins's has been canceled.

Attorney General Cummings—held yesterday.

Mrs. Roosevelt's has been canceled.

But there was plenty of news, all the same, because even if the administration press officers are silent, Congress is not. Critics of the relief system are not. Politics goes on. But it would seem that some administration officials are none to anxious to answer questions.

Borah Quizzes Knox

Senator Borah, who faces other presidential candidates with a proud chip on his shoulder, has taken a grievance straight to Col. Frank Knox. In a telegram, he says:

"I am informed that an effort is being made by your friends and supporters to persuade the delegates in the districts where the vote was for me to disregard the wishes of the people and to vote for you. May I ask if this has your approval, and if you propose to help carry out such a program?"

Colonel Knox, in New York, replied that since the telegram was addressed to his Chicago office he could not comment upon it.

In Washington last Saturday, Colonel Knox had told a press conference that precedent in Illinois did not bind delegates to favor a candidate for the nomination even if he had received the popular vote.

No Compromises Wanted

He admitted that in down-state Illinois Senator Borah had carried many districts, but claimed that of the delegates elected in the entire state, all but two would disregard the popular vote and favor his candidacy.

Senator Borah's manager, Carl Bachmann, also confronted another leading Republican candidate, Gov. Landon, uncompromisingly. As an aftermath of the effort of William Allen White to bring Senator Borah and Governor Landon together on a liberal platform, Mr. Bachmann said:

"Senator Borah is not interested in compromises, or any other deals, or agreements, direct or indirect. The only way he can be taken out as a candidate is by the convention in June."

Meantime, plans were developed for the next eastern speech of another prominent Republican—Herbert Hoover, who will address the Republican women of Pennsylvania, on May 14 instead of May 18, as formerly announced.

G: O. P. Cheer for Women

Likewise in Philadelphia, last night, Bainbridge Colby—Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration—told a rally of Republican women that " . . . you will have accession from the conscience Democrats of the nation far beyond your calculations, and which will swell your vote not only to the point of success, but overwhelming victory."

The Landon forces continue to progress. The Third District of Arkansas yesterday endorsed his candidacy. It is this type of grass-roots endorsement which is highly prized by the Landon leaders. They do not care for the paudits of the highly placed eastern leaders; they know that every single little district endorsement all over the country, and notably in the West, is a telling indication of the Kansas Governor's strength, which speaks eloquently to the party leaders.

They are watching the snowball roll up. And they know it starts best close to the ground.

Barkley Is Named New Deal Keynoter

(Continued from Page 1)

ment at the famous athletic grounds.

Dr. Cary T. Grayson was named director of the medical staff, and Lee Barnes of Alabama chief doorkeeper.

Mrs. Boardman Harriman, Washington, will serve as hostess of the convention, assisted by Agnes Collins Dun of New Hampshire. W. Forbes Morgan, secretary of the national committee, will serve in a similar capacity. Col. E. A. Halsey, secretary of the Senate, will be sergeant-at-arms of the convention.

James A. Farley, National Committee chairman, said in making the announcements that the convention will open around noon on Tuesday, June 23, with prayer by Bishop Hugh L. Lamb, Philadelphia. There will be addresses by Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, and Mr. Farley.

The keynote will be delivered Tuesday night, and Permanent Chairman Robinson will speak Wednesday night. Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania also will speak.

Mr. Farley said the platform probably will be placed before the convention on Thursday. The nominating speeches for President and Vice-President will be delivered Friday and Saturday.

In answer to a question, Mr. Farley said he did not know who would place the name of Mr. Roosevelt in nomination.

Coast Milk Strike Averted

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP)—A threatened San Francisco milk famine was averted early today, when distributors and their employees signed a truce. After a midnight conference with Mayor Angelo Rossi, both sides agreed to arbitrate the labor dispute and continue milk distribution pending another conference Monday.

D. A. R. Head Bars Personalities As Political Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Daughters of the American Revolution are on the way home from their annual congress today, determined to fight radicalism, but warned to keep out of partisan politics in this presidential election year.

"Issues and not personalities" is the slogan Mrs. William A. Becker, president general, and other high officials of the society would like to see the Daughters adopt, but there is evidence they may have difficulty in keeping individual members on this narrow path.

Already one state regent, Mrs. Harper Shepard of Pennsylvania, has been reprimanded by Mrs. Becker for an act savoring of politics. Mrs. Shepard, it develops, let herself be an instrument in building up the "Matilda Wutski" story about Miss Frances Perkins. Anxious to further the D. A. R. stand against the Kerr-Coolidge immigration bill, now before Congress with Labor Department endorsement, Mrs. Shepard circulated the "Matilda Wutski" story on D. A. R. stationery. She said she heard it from the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation of Chicago.

Called Friend of Aliens

After stating that Miss Perkins was the Matilda Wutski married to Paul Wilson in Newton, Mass., in 1910, Mrs. Shepard's letter added, "Secretary Perkins has decreased alien deportation 60 per cent. She is known as the friend of aliens."

Denying the story recently, Miss Perkins charged it was circulated "with malicious intent to defame the Administration." She stated that she was descended from an old New England family, but were she Jewish, she would be "proud of it."

Reproving Mrs. Shepard, the D. A. R. president general stated: "This is a state matter, which does not concern the national organization. We do not attack personality. Our opposition to the Kerr-Coolidge immigration bill is confined solely to certain provisions.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution endorse no individual nor group of individuals, nor any sentiment expressed by any speaker, except by resolution or motion approved by a vote of its own members."

Defense Policy Approved

The Daughters are more pleased with the Roosevelt national defense policy than they have been with any for a long time. They adopted a resolution thanking the President and Congress for the record military appropriations made this year.

On the other hand, New Deal intimations that the Constitution might be improved are opposed by the D. A. R., which is on record against any amendment which might have the slightest effect on the form of government in this country. Undoubtedly, any effort to limit the powers of the Supreme Court would be interpreted by them as changing the form of government.

Clemency Plan For Aliens Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

Government in ridding America of criminal aliens. The Labor Department estimates there are available for deportation, on the ground of criminal activity, an average of 4000 aliens a year. At present, because of defects in the 1924 law, only 1700 a year can be deported.

The new bill, it is said, would make available for immediate deportation 20,000 criminal aliens now in America, and would add 2300 aliens more a year available for deportation. Nobody seems to disagree with these figures, and Mr. Schwellenbach accordingly backs the measure as a "deportation bill."

Other noncontroversial features would clean up odds and ends of the 1924 act, permit registry of some aliens, give designated employees of the Labor Department authority to pick up and hold for 24 hours escaping or suspected aliens, and eliminate the out-of-date quota preference to farm workers.

Clemency Section

The real controversy centers on section 3. This is the "mercy" or clemency section of the bill. As the law now stands the Labor Department has no option in deporting certain aliens. For example, an alien of good character, who came to America 10 years ago, and supposed he was in the country legally may now find some detail of his entry irregular. He is married, has children and is the sole support of his family. If he is deported his American family will be on relief, and he cannot re-enter after such deportation. There is, however, no discretion to meet such situations. The Labor Department has now 2862 such cases.

The bill would set up a three-man board with discretionary powers, which would terminate in three years. Its purpose would be to clean up the situation during the next three years. The whole argument for the proposal is summed up in Mr. Schwellenbach's words that "permission to a department to deal humanely with 2862 people is not going to break down the standards of America."

Bitterly Fought

It is significant of the strength to which the public is committed to a strong anti-immigration policy, however, that even this relaxation is being bitterly fought. The argument is that it will lead the way to further relaxation.

As an undercurrent, there is another objection to the proposal. Some parts of the country have strong antialien and racial feeling. So long as the status of aliens is kept uncertain, such residents are effectively disbarred from the life of the community. Such uncertainty undoubtedly exists in connection with the status of many aliens today, because of the rigidity and drastic nature of the 1924 act, and the difficulty of legalizing residence.

This general antialien sentiment is enlisted behind the move to fight any concession whatever to foreigners, or to make any discretionary power available. The intensity of feeling on the subject has been illustrated by the prolonged Senate debate which proved, beyond anything else, that no major relaxation of the quota law has the slightest possible chance of passing.

Two Composers Honored By Florida Music Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 25—Mrs. Calvin W. Campbell of this city and Stanley Densinger of Miami, were winners in the composers' hour, which was an important part of the state convention of the Florida Federation of Music Clubs in session here, April 21-24.

Mrs. Campbell's award was for her voice number "Refuge." It was sung at the composers' hour by Mrs. R. H. Baldwin. Mr. Densinger, who tied with Mrs. Campbell for honors, was given a separate award. He played his winning composition "Mechanics," a piano number, himself.

Other Compositions

Among other compositions presented were "The Mother" and "Song" by Richard Muckmaster of Orlando, sung by David Jewett; "Be Still" by Ruth Day of Lakeland; "My South," by Sophie Jean Irvin of High Springs, sung by Mrs. George Barco; "Egyptian Commandry March" by James Doyle of Tampa and played by Mrs. Mark W. Eastland; "Tango Parisien" and "Valse Joyeuse" by Claude L. Murphree, played by Mr. Murphree, and the choral arrangement of "Night on the Dunes" and "The Weaver" by Pearl Adams, sung by the local club chorus. The last two members were not in competition.

Judges included Dr. Arnold Volpe, director of the Miami Symphony Orchestra, Franklin Harris, and Bertha Foster, dean of music at the Miami University.

Clubs Are Rated

Another feature of the convention was the rating of the clubs for standing, and six of the clubs, including the hostess club, was given the commendable rating of 100 per cent.

The convention opened its sessions with an artists' concert by Mme. Phoebe Crosby, dramatic soprano, and Phil Williams, violinist, both of New York.

Mrs. S. Leroy Smith, state president, and Mrs. Paul Twitty, president of the hostess club, supervised the various events. Following the opening concert an informal reception was held at which The Romanies sang their rollicking "Romany Marching Song."

Choral Presentation

Another of the outstanding events is the presentation of choruses from individual clubs over the State. The meeting this year brought together representatives from eight choruses, and in addition to the numbers by each group, the entire ensemble joined in "The Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah."

Claude L. Murphree, organist of the University of Florida, and chairman of the library extension work of the federation, gave an organ recital preceding the choral work. Edward Weiss, pianist, assisted by Gustava Kirchberg, soprano, were other visiting artists.

In addition to the music of the convention and the activities of the Junior Federation Easter week was made more largely musical by the initial appearance of the Palm Beach Festival Chorus. The chorus presented Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Adams.

The soloists were Mrs. George Gamble, Mrs. Mary Purcell Roach, and Mrs. Sara Halbe, sopranos; Hansford Dicken, George Gamble, Robert Gormley, tenors, Harold Aiken, baritone, and Harry Vanderlinden, bass.

Officers are Dr. Alfred L. Hooker, president; Mrs. J. H. Stallings, vice-president; G. E. Goss, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Adams, conductor.

'End Run-Around,' Jobless Army Tells Jersey Legislators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 24—Members of the New Jersey Legislature, the emergency session of the Assembly called off, met in the parish house of the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark today to consider the unemployment relief situation in the State.

They had before them a telegram signed by Powell Johnson, secretary of the New Jersey Workers' Alliance, which heads the "army of occupation" encamped in the state Capitol here, demanding immediate action to fund employment relief by the State. The telegram implied that unless this was done, legislators could expect a new move by the destitute jobless.

Run-Around Assailed

"Request run-around cease," the telegram said. "Demand immediate Senate action on luxury tax and Assembly action on corporation and income tax. The public is long-suffering, but even the worm will turn. A word to the wise is sufficient."

In some quarters this was interpreted as a threat of direct action.

John Spain Jr., state organizer of the alliance and commander of the "Army of Occupation," declared that the failure of the assembly to act had served to strengthen the determination of the destitute unemployed to force the Legislature to take measures that would provide immediate relief.

Demand Reiterated

A resolution to this effect was adopted by the men and women occupying the senate chamber. It declared that the jobless had "waited without pay for those who serve with pay," and that the workers' alliance resented "the slur and non-recognition of the Governor's request," and their demand for state aid. The determination of the alliance members to remain in the assembly chamber until a relief measure was enacted, was reiterated.

This is the fourth day the destitute unemployed have camped in the state capitol in an effort to force passage of a relief measure.

Akron Plans Largest Dirigible in World

AKRON, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, announced yesterday engineers for the concern had drawn plans for a dirigible greater in size than Germany's new Hindenburg.

The ship, he said, would be the largest in history, 850 feet long and 145 feet in diameter. This length would exceed that of the Hindenburg by 75 feet, he added.

Litchfield said three eastern cities are under consideration as the American terminus for permanent airship service between this country and Europe. He named them as Philadelphia, Alexandria, Va., and Richmond, Va.

Belgian Horse Sales Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Considerable improvement is shown here in the horse trade. Last year saw the shipment abroad of 3000 more horses than the previous year, the total sent out of the country being 11,317. Chief purchasers are France 3288 horses, Germany 2350, the Netherlands 1468 and the United States 2761.

Clements Questioned On Funds Received From Townsend Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Continuing its inquiry into the Townsend plan, the special House investigating committee yesterday disclosed that Robert E. Clements received $78,000 during his 2½ years as general manager of the movement and half owner of its most profitable adjunct, the National Townsend Weekly.

Because most of Mr. Clements's receipts resulted from his half ownership of the Townsend Weekly, committee questions dealt extensively with the propriety of having the most profitable feature of the movement in the hands of only two individuals. Dr. Townsend owned the other half.

An article which appeared in last week's number of the weekly under Dr. Townsend's signature was read into the record and Mr. Clements was asked his opinion of the representation therein that Dr. Townsend had long favored turning the weekly's profit into the general OARP funds.

"I am sure we (Mr. Clements and Dr. Townsend) agreed it should be a private corporation," Mr. Clements insisted, adding that he never knew Dr. Townsend believed the profits of the weekly should go to the movement. "It was not my understanding that Dr. Townsend felt that way and I know I didn't," he said.

According to Mr. Clements's testimony, his total receipts from his Townsend connection consisted of $57,500 from Townsend Weekly dividends and sale of his half interest, and $20,381.23 in salary, shares in sale of literature and expense money.

Mr. Clements himself protested against the assumption that this was all profit, insisting that $8480.97 represented repayment of funds he had spent out of his own pocket.

His salary from OARP was $100 a week during 1935. But he said that in January, 1936, OARP was doing so well that the officials voted themselves increases. His went up to $250 a week. His salary from the Townsend Weekly, in addition to his dividends, amounted to $1300 for the first three months of the current year.

17,000 Trees Planted In Skytop Preserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKYTOP, Penna., April 25—Here in the heart of Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, at the Skytop forest preserve, 17,000 seedling trees were planted along a seven-mile front near the Skytop Lodge estate, in celebration of Spring Arbor Day, April 25-26.

More than 100,000 such trees—including Norway, Scotch pine, spruce and red pine—have been planted in this 2500-acre forest preserve in the past eight years, adding to the natural beauty viewed each year by visitors at the lodge.

PARIS, FRANCE
Walk-Over
SHOES
in Paris, 15 Av. de l'Opéra

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

funds; and the unemployed, some of them with no roofs to lose, moved in under the Capitol roof.

Call Unheeded

Governor Hoffman summoned the Legislature back into session Friday to meet the emergency. The call was generally unheeded; Republican leaders met in Newark, however, and emerged with a skeleton of a relief plan—a token of good faith that the Legislature meant business at last.

Since 50 unemployed, calling themselves the Workers Alliance of New Jersey, clattered down the stairs last Tuesday and plumped into Assemblymen's seats, they have not budged from the Capitol. They relinguished the Assembly room on Thursday to those taking civil service examinations, and the children found new thrills in playing hide and seek in the Senate chamber.

Yesterday, Theron McCampbell, candidate for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate, went before this tattered "army of occupation," called them "beggars and paupers," declared they were unwilling to work for "wages people were willing to pay."

Repulse Radicals

This group, even in its destitution, proved unfertile soil for advocates of direct action. It silenced two outsiders who appeared unaccountably and exhorted them to more drastic action.

A danger signal, warning the nation that relief of destitution is one thing that cannot wait upon the delays of office, one spokesman said in summing up New Jersey's experience.

Venezuela—Contreras Re-elected President

Caracas, Venezuela — Gen. Eleazar Contreras, who was re-elected President today has inherited a *reaction* that was 27 years in the making. On Dec. 30 he was elected President to fill the unexpired term of the nation's late dictator, General Gomez, who held Venezuela in a dictatorship that did not spring a leak for 27 years. But upon his passing, accumulated leaks created almost an inundation of unleased passions and resentments.

"No More Dictator"

Unionists, Liberal student groups and peasants roared, "No more dictators!" through the streets. General Contreras sought to stem revolt by liberal grants; he legitimatized labor unions; he freed political prisoners.

Last Sunday, after weeks of riding unleashed reaction, he relinquished his Presidency to Dr. Arminio Borja, president of the Supreme Court. This brief "step-down" was in accordance with constitutional requirements, and today he is back in the still-agitated saddle.

Tolerant So Far

General Contreras, like Cassius, is lean; like Cassius, he reads and thinks much, poring over military books in his scholarly library, appearing with monastic restraint in public. A liberal now in his first policies, Venezueleans recall that Gomez, too, was liberal when he first came to power.

Leftist groups remain many but disorganized; the Rightists, constituted of a compact little group of landowners, are organized and powerful.

Census—Irish Free State to Count Noses

Ireland's population has dwindled almost half in the last century.

Tomorrow's census in the Irish Free State will tell exactly how much. Also it will give an indication of how Eamon De Valera's plan to increase the Irish population is progressing. He expects an increase over the 4,313,000 estimated last year for all Ireland, the Associated Press reports. That is only 63,386 more persons than were stated to be in Massachusetts, according to the 1930 census.

Ireland's lowest total population was in 1926, with a total of 4,227,922. Highest was in 1841, totaling 8,175,124.

Transients—Cause Combat Among States

Denver, Colo. — Irresponsible turning back of unemployed transients into other states is generating interstate feuds. Colorado has fringed its borders with guardsmen, blockading those who would enter its sugar beet fields within this state. The stream thus diverted threatens neighboring states. New Mexico warns of reprisals. Montana announces that it will not tolerate other states shifting thir relief loads in its direction. Reports that Montana sugar beet growers are seeking to import cheap Mexican labor from California has aroused the ire of Montana officialdom.

Gold Raises South Africa To Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Gold has been responsible for lifting South Africa from the depths of depression and placing her on a pinnacle in line with most prosperous countries of the world.

This is the claim made by the British Trade Commissioners for South Africa in a report to the British Department of Overseas Trade.

"It can be safely said," the report declares, "that without the gold-mining industry, the Union, far from enjoying a period of exceptional prosperity, would not yet have emerged from the depressed conditions of 1932."

Recovery, it is shown, dates from the abandonment of the gold standard in 1932, giving an enhanced value to gold exports.

Budget Surpluses

New South Africa is prosperous. The Union has been enabled to embark on large-scale schemes for farmers' relief. Substantial budget surpluses, the report states, in 1934 and 1935 have made it possible to wipe out entirely the accumulated deficit and to effect a considerable reduction in taxation. The railways claim to have been able to liquidate their deficit, for they were involved in serious losses during the depression, and are at present, it is claimed, in a sounder position than ever before.

The imports for 1934 exceeded those for 1933 by £17,000,000. And 1933 had seen an increase of £16,000,000 on 1932.

In 1932 it is shown the position of the South African Union was unenviable.

Drought Troubles

"The disastrous decline in world prices of agricultural and mineral products, with the exception of gold, was followed," the report declares, "by a very prolonged drought and this was succeeded in turn by abnormal rains. Meanwhile the country was invaded by large swarms of locusts. The cumulative effect of these visitations shook the foundations of farming in the Union and it is impossible to imagine the situation which would have arisen if the country had not abandoned the gold standard at the end of 1932."

Tax Reductions

Evidence of greatly increased business activity is given in the Clearing House Returns. In 1929 the figures given were £514,000,000; 1932 showed only £404,000,000. Yet in 1933 the returns had risen to £623,250,000 and in 1934 to £746,000,000.

In 1933, owing to the improved situation, the Finance Minister was able to budget for a revenue nearly 30 per cent in excess of the average of the three previous years.

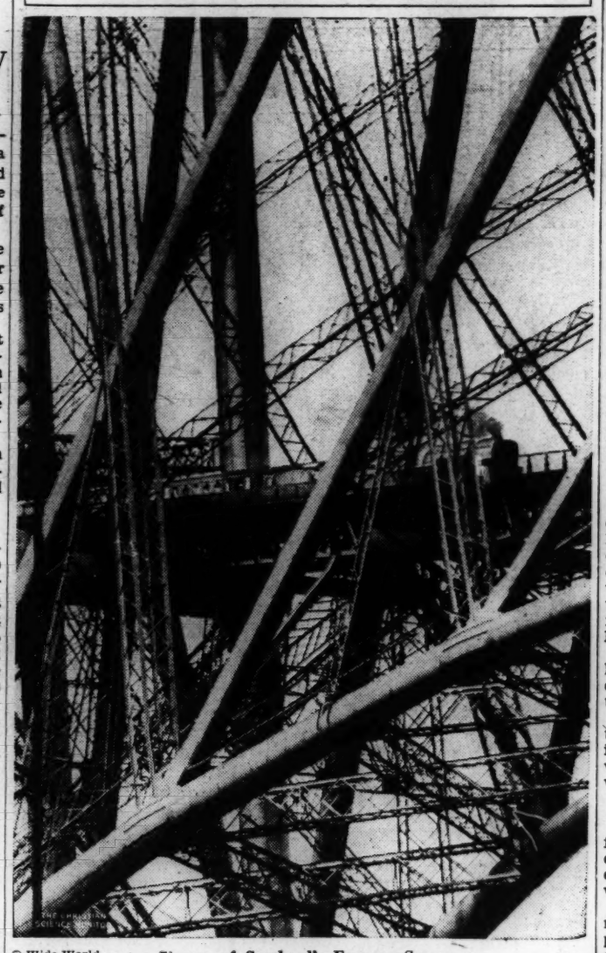
As a result of this budget, reductions have been made in the income and stamp taxes, the customs duties have been decreased, cuts in civil servants' salaries have been restored, substantial assistance has been given provincial governments and millions have been expended on the relief and assistance of farmers.

Anxiety for Farms

Agriculture is one of the only activities of the Union which still causes great anxiety. The difficulties of many farmers, outside drought and flood and locusts, have been concentrated in their debts. Many millions of pounds in debts were contracted by farmers when prices were high. Depression came and with it defaults.

It is estimated, the report states, that in 1933 the total debts on farms had reached £100,000,000 at 7 or 8 per cent. This rate of interest has been cut by the Government to 5 per cent. A subsidy has also been granted to help farmers whose main means of livelihood is farming and who are not in business as well.

Bridge Dwarfs Giant Locomotive



© Wide World

Sinews of Scotland's Famous Span

Expresses to and From Aberdeen Thunder Over It

"Cock o' the North," Britain's most powerful locomotive, is seen reduced almost to insignificance. The bridge, besides saving the railroad a long detour round the mouth of the River Forth, has been one of the sights of Britain since its completion in 1889 at a cost of about £3,500,000.

British Boring For Oil in Hills Near Portsmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Beneath a gaunt derrick on the slopes of Portsdown Hill, near here, a drill is boring and biting its way towards the answer of a riddle.

Engineers, research workers, natural scientists, politicians and business men are waiting hopefully for that answer, for on its rests decisions important to Britain. They hope the drill's reply will come welling up from a mile below the surface in thick streams—oil.

This is the first large-scale attempt to discover whether England can produce oil on an industrial scale. The work was started a few weeks ago. The answer may come very soon. It may not come for two years. It may not come at all.

Hopeful Indications

Many believe that there is a great deal of oil waiting under these hills. It is known that the outcrops of certain types of rocks found in the district are heavily impregnated with petroleum. The question is whether folds in the rocks have formed basins which hold large lakes of the oil.

The plant for making this first large-scale experiment has been erected by a subsidiary company of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The drill can pierce to a depth of three miles, boring a hole two feet in diameter. If the experimental work takes as long as two years it will cost about £60,000.

May Not Solve Riddle

Should the work have been done for nothing, however, and no large deposits of oil be found, the riddle of whether England holds oil or not will not have been solved.

One other English oil well has regularly given small amounts of the precious fluid, although not on a commercial scale. Meanwhile, there are other companies seeking licenses to drill in various places in England.

The Anglo-Iranian Company are preparing to make borings in other parts of Britain as well. How far the other experiments which are planned will be taken depends on Portsdown experiences.

Scientific Organization

Sir John Cadman, chairman of the company, in a speech at the inauguration of the drilling plant described the enterprise as first and foremost a business venture based on scientific observation and organized with all the elaboration of detail that engineering skill and enterprise can suggest.

"As practical men we are setting out," he declared, "to puncture the skin of the earth to the depth of a mile or more, hoping to discover a stratum of rock impregnated with that precious fluid which is responsible for so much activity in the air, on the land and at sea.

"In choosing this particular site," he added, "they have been guided by a volume of geological evidence. We all appreciate the fact that the possibilities here contain a large element of speculation but oil fields have been discovered elsewhere on no better evidence and consequently we feel that the effort is well worth the making."

Compulsory Care for Workers Extends Over Many Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—When the social security measures of the United States are under review, it should be noted that a report on the development of the compulsory system has been made by the International Labor Office of Geneva.

According to the figures therein given, there has been a considerable extension, and there exist at present: "130 compulsory accident insurance or workmen's compensation pension schemes in 54 countries; 45 compulsory sickness and maternity insurance schemes in 31 countries; 75 compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance schemes in 30 countries.

Millions of Workers Covered

"Compulsory sickness and maternity insurance covers about 90,000,000 persons, and compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance covers over 100,000,000 workers. When the new United States legislation comes into operation on Jan. 1, 1937, the number of persons insured against old-age will be over 125,000,000."

These are remarkable statistics, showing that the system of social insurance of a compulsory character has now been adopted by practically all civilized countries, and that this social insurance applies to every variety of misfortune from the earning viewpoint that can conceivably befall the worker.

Various Special Schemes

The legislation regarding industrial accidents affects many more than the 125,000,000 mentioned in the estimate under other heads, but the I. L. O. does not feel justified in setting down a total.

Nor is the number of schemes mentioned in the report complete, for it is pointed out that there are other schemes of a special character—for railway workers, for example, and for state and communal officials.

Indeed it is intimated that "if all the general and special schemes of compulsory insurance and workmen's compensation and the non-contributory pension schemes could be taken into account, it would be seen that there are at present some 400 laws for the protection of the workers or their families against the risks of industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age and mortality."

Unprecedented Progress

The study of the question issued by the I. L. O. amply reveals the rapidity with which the importance of affording adequate provision for all contingencies of the worker has been recognized by governments in the last 15 years. When regret is expressed at certain aspects of national and international organization today, which leave much to be desired, it would be well to remember that in this domain of "social security" for the worker there has been witnessed an almost incredible and undoubtedly unprecedented progress since the World War.

It is not too much to say that there is now a universal insistence on the necessity of placing, by compulsory insurance, the worker beyond the reach of want, if he should find himself incapacitated in any way. The community is accepting its duty of caring for the individual.

Tasmanians Open Longest Undersea Telephone Cable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE — The world's longest underwater telephone, 268 land miles from shore to shore, has been opened between the mainland of Australia and the island State of Tasmania. This is the last link in the chain of telephone communication between the six States of the Commonwealth.

Tasmania has had telegraphic connection with the mainland for many years, but a new world has been opened to it by the coming of the telephone. The people of the island State, who very often complain of their isolation, rejoiced when they were told by the Prime Minister, Joseph A. Lyons, himself a Tasmanian, that they were being linked to 93 per cent of the world's total of 33,000,000 telephone subscribers.

The cable is designed to provide five sets of channels between Melbourne and Hobart or Launceston. They will cope with traffic for at least 10 or 15 years, but should traffic increase beyond expectations, additional channels can be provided by the installation of more equipment without the laying of another cable.

An additional seven telegraph channels are embodied in the new cable, and these will meet requirements for many years.

One of the most important results of the opening of the line is that Tasmania will now be able to receive national broadcasts, previously denied to her. Although the cost of the cable was £200,000, no special charge will be made for its use. The charge will be based on the ordinary radial computation in use elsewhere in Australia.

Schools and Theater Linked in Objective Of London Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Shakespeare's schoolboy, creeping unwillingly to school, might go there with greater avidity if his school were a theater. That is the idea back of the English School Theater movement, which has the support of the Board of Education, the Royal Society of Teachers, the Head Teachers' Association, the British Drama League, and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

The present headquarters of the movement are in a small room on the south side of the Thames not far from the old Globe Theater site of Elizabethan days.

The scheme is not to set up a special theater of its own, but to hire one of the first-class West End houses on non-matinée days. This could be done at only a nominal charge. Enough schools have promised support of the theater's plays to make it self-supporting in the future.

The first performances are to be chosen from a repertoire of Shakespearean dramas including "Lear," "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Winter's Tale," and "Henry V." Several famous men and women of the theater, such as Miss Lilian Braithwaite, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke, have promised support to the venture.

Amnesties Granted Balkan Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The governments of the two Slav Balkan countries, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, submitted to the heads of these states lists of persons to be amnestied at Easter time.

In Yugoslavia 209 persons condemned to various periods of imprisonment at different times for political and nonpolitical offenses, were amnestied. Some 54 Croatians were included in the amnesty, but this number did not include any Croatians of prominence, some of whom still remain in prison.

In Bulgaria three lists for amnesty were submitted to King Boris. On one list were the names of 178 offenders, of whom 72 received complete pardons and were at once released, while the others had their terms considerably lessened. The list for partial amnesty included 340 persons. The third list contained the names of 24 persons given capital sentences. These were mainly the names of Macedonians, members of the I. M. R. O. (International Macedonian Revolutionary Organization). For most of them, the King changed the death sentences into more or less long terms of imprisonment. Only those Macedonians at present hiding abroad, and who therefore cannot be executed, have not been forgiven. Among these is Ivan Mihailoff, the chief Macedonian leader.

In Austria, also, Rudolf Dertil, who in 1932 attempted to shoot the Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, was released from prison, although not by amnesty. He had been condemned to five years' imprisonment, but chose to serve his term of imprisonment in solitary confinement, which in Austria reduces the punishment by one half.

Antelope Habitat Placed in Museum At Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 — A habitat group, installed at the Academy of Natural Sciences, shows seven pronghorn antelope against a background in which butte-marked plains of northern Wyoming seemingly stretch for miles. The animals were collected by Prentiss N. Gray of New York, and R. R. M. Carpenter of Wilmington, Del., trustees of the Academy. The group was erected under the direction of Harold T. Green, curator of the museum. The background was painted by C. Clarke Rosenkranz and the taxidermy was done by Louis Jonas.

The group is reminiscent of an early scientific exploration sponsored by the United States Government, and also of one of America's pioneer naturalists; for it was from reports by the Lewis and Clark Expedition early in the nineteenth century that George Ord, the Academy's president at the time, gave pronghorns their name.

Pronghorn antelopes were once numerous on the western plains from northern Mexico to Canada, and are now increasing again under protection. Previous to the coming of the white man with his firearms, their speed, almost equal to that of a fast racehorse, saved them from grizzly bears, coyotes and wolves—and considerably, too, from the arrows of Indians.

White hunters soon learned that the amazing curiosity of the animals would bring them within gun range if a scarf or handkerchief was waved over the crest of a hillock.

Apparently for mutual protection, the female pronghorns with their young, band together during the early summer months. In August the younger males wander in to join them; and in September come the older males, making one large herd for the winter.

Hart Wins $85,000

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—William S. Hart, cowboy star of silent films, won an $85,000 verdict last night, awarded him by a Supreme Court jury in a $500,000 action against the United Artists Corporation. The 65-year-old retired actor charged the film company with failing to exploit properly his last picture, "Tumbleweeds."

French-Canadian Writers Organize Dominion Académie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — An association of writers of the French language of Canadian nationality, residents or nonresidents of Canada, authors of one or more books, has been undertaken here by Jean Bruchesi, French-Canadian author, historian and professor of political economy at the University of Montreal. The Rev. Oliver Maurault, rector of the University of Montreal, and Albert Levesque, Montreal publisher.

The Société des Ecrivains Canadiens hopes to develop along the lines of France's famous Académie Française. The purpose of the association is to serve and defend the interests of Canadian literature.

Regional branches will be formed, with special branches according to the literary class of its writers. It will affiliate literary circles or societies. The société will also comprise honorary members chosen "among the patrons of literature and among foreign literary personalities." Head office of the société will be in Montreal.

Condemned Men Reprieved

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 24 (AP)—Gov. Frank F. Merriam today reprieved Alexander Mackay, a British subject, and Joseph Kristy, an hour before the time set for their hanging at San Quentin prison. He took the action in response to the request of the British Government upon the urging of Secretary of State Hull. Mackay and Kristy were sentenced for kidnaping prison officials in a futile attempt to escape from the penitentiary.

High Court Voids Contempt Verdict In South Dakota

PIERRE, S. D., April 24 (AP)—The conviction of the Aberdeen American-News and its editor and publisher in 1932 on a contempt of court charge was reversed today by the South Dakota Supreme Court. It declared unanimously the "need for a free and unfettered press is perhaps more urgent in this country today than ever it has been before."

The case attracted wide attention, particularly in newspaper and legal circles. It was based on editorials published during a controversy over alleged graft in Brown County and criticizing a sentence handed down by Judge Howard Babcock of Sisseton, in the case of Royal Hasse, former county auditor, who pleaded guilty to forgery.

Hasse was sentenced to six months in jail and fined $300, with the jail sentence suspended. The American-News, contending a heavier sentence was justified, editorially called Judge Babcock's action "a pat on the back."

Contempt action was brought by members of the County Bar Association and the publisher, J. A. Mathews, and the editor, Howard O. Anderson, were fined $200 each and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The jail sentences were suspended, however.

The opinion, written by Judge Dwight Campbell, said: "The need for a free and unfettered press is perhaps more urgent in this country today than ever it has been before, although we venture to think that it is not by the judicial department of government that freedom of the press or of speech is most threatened in the present era. Freedom, nevertheless, is not synonymous with utter and unlimited license."

N.Y. Drunken Driving Measures Advanced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24—Two measures designed to curb drunken driving were transmitted to the Assembly by the Senate today, having passed the upper House last night. Both bills were sponsored by State Senator Julius S. Bert (D) of the Bronx, one of them providing for immediate tests of intoxication by arresting officers under rules laid down by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, and the other for fingerprinting of persons charged with operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

The Assembly continued to mark time while the Senate speeded up business in an effort to clear the calendar for final adjournment by the end of next week. Seventy-five bills were passed by the Upper House yesterday in addition to the two dealing with drunken driving.

Among the measures acted upon favorably was one, sponsored by State Senator John J. Dunnigan (D) of New York, promoting mergers of utility companies over the objections of minority stockholders if the parent company held 95 per cent of the stock. The bill provides, however, that notice must be served on the minority stockholders, who would have 20 days in which to file objections. The bill, it was said, follows the general lines of legislation sought for some years by the Consolidated Gas Company to facilitate mergers. The vote was 47 to 1, only State Senator Jacob A. Livingston (D) of Brooklyn voting against it.

Aged Texan Seeks 'Don Juan' Garner

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 25 (AP)—John Garner used to be known by his first name to every citizen along the Texas border.

An aged Spanish-American in Hidalgo County, unable to produce a birth certificate in conjunction with his application for an old-age pension, told Frank Crow, district supervisor, of two men who had known him for more than 50 years and could swear to his age. One lives in Edinburg.

"And then," Mr. Crow quoted the old man, "there's Don Juan Garner, who used to be congressman, but I've lost track of him lately."

Finley Peter Dunne

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP) — Famous shafts of wit and wisdom which once made the mythical "Mr. Dooley" a byword of American households were recalled today with the passing on here of Finley Peter Dunne, creator of this delightful character.

Mr. Dunne, writing in various Chicago newspapers shortly before and after the turn of the century, used the name of "Martin Dooley" as a character who spoke with Irish dialect and humor upon the various problems of the times.

The noted writer began his journalistic career when 19 years old, and within three years was city editor of the Chicago Times. Later, he worked for the Chicago Evening Post, the Chicago Times-Herald, the Journal and the Chicago Tribune. He was editor of the Journal from 1897 to 1900, and left Chicago for residence in New York in 1902. Many of his works were published in book form, and like his newspaper articles they concerned primarily the homely philosophy of "Mr. Dooley."

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Adams Answers Calder—Yankee Outfield Problem—Melrose Golf Course Opens

Selkirk Ahead Of Johnson In Outfield Duel

By Edwin Rumill

The New York Yankees' first Fenway Park appearance this season finds George Selkirk, who wears Babe Ruth's old number three, and Roy Johnson, former Red Socker, staging one of those spirited baseball duels that helps give the sport its color.

When the Yankees ran out onto the Fenway sod this afternoon to tangle with the Red Sox, Johnson was in left field and Selkirk in right, but it probably won't be long before one of these talented gentlemen will occupy a place on the bench.

Make Room For Joe

The reason is Joe Di Maggio. Joe is the expensive outfield rookie who has been on the sidelines with a mishap sustained during Spring training and aggravated during a recent series with Washington. The youngster played sensational ball in the South, and when he has recovered he will certainly be given a regular assignment, at least until he stops hitting big league pitching. And with Di Maggio in the outer garden, there isn't room for both Selkirk and Johnson, for Ben Chapman is firmly entrenched in center field.

The Yankees had played 10 games when this was written. Johnson had been to bat 41 times, collected 12 base hits, scored eight runs and batted in four. Selkirk had stepped to the plate officially 40 times, smashed out 13 safeties, scored eight runs and driven across nine. On the strength of that record, Selkirk holds the edge over Indiana Roy.

Selkirk was on the well-known "spot" last season. Making his first appearance with Ruth's No. 3 on his back and the load of filling at least part of the Babe's shoes on his shoulders, there was the unanswered query as to whether George could carry both of them. Selkirk supplied the answer by September with a .312 batting average and 94 runs batted in. He ranked second to Lou Gehrig among the Yankees in hitting and run-making power. This year he is back in right field established as a big league batter.

Selkirk Leading

Johnson hit three percentage points higher that Selkirk in 1935, but he drove in 28 fewer runs with the Red Sox. Roy isn't any Tris Speaker in the outfield. Neither is Selkirk. Therefore, base hits will undoubtedly assist Manager Joe McCarthy in his selection when Di Maggio is ready. At the moment George is batting .325; Roy .293. The Yanks need all the power they can muster.

Since the start of the season, the New Yorkers have beaten Washington four out of six games, divided a pair with the Red Sox and accomplished a similar record against the Athletics. The present series at Fenway Park is a battle for second place in the American League standing. The Yankees can go ahead of the locals by winning both games. At the same time, it is possible for the Sox to catch the first-place Cleveland club if they take two victories, and if the Indians cooperate by losing two games over the week end.

Monday is an open date in Boston. The Chicago White Sox come to town on Tuesday for a three-game engagement with the Red Sox. It will be the initial appearance of a western club in the Hub this season.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs April 24

Cooke, Red Sox	1
Trosky, Indians	1
Averill, Indians	1
Bell, Browns	1

The Leaders

Klein, Cubs	4
Trosky, Indians	4
Foxx, Red Sox	3
Dickey, Yankees	3
Ott, Giants	3
Goodman, Reds	3

League Totals

National	47
American	36
Total	83

Recreational Project in Melrose

By a Staff Photographer

Upper—View of Seventh Green on New Mount Hood Public Course, Opening Tomorrow. Lower—Plastic Model of Clubhouse Now Under Construction

Harvard Football Practice Results In Good Progress

The Harvard spring football practice ended yesterday so far as contact work was concerned. The practice will continue another week, but there will be no heavy work and no pads will be worn. The work next week will consist of passing, punting and signal drill.

Head Coach Dick Harlow was "generally very much pleased with the result of the work accomplished and particularly with the attendance." The average daily attendance was close to 60 and a total of 96 undergraduates obtained equipment and appeared on the practice field for one or more sessions. There were 22 days of practice and the squad played two inter-squad practice games.

Players having perfect attendance records, having missed not more than one day of practice were: Russell Allen, varsity guard; Robert Barkin, junior varsity tackle; Clarence Boston, freshman halfback; Philip Brooks, freshman halfback; Jim Gaffney, varsity tackle; Richard Hedblem, freshman guard; Charles Kessler, varsity guard; Howard Lewenstein, junior varsity back; Henry Russell, freshman center; Ben Smith, Freshman end, and Vernon Struck, varsity halfback.

Other men with particularly creditable attendance records were: Clarence Baum, junior varsity guard; Donald Daughters, freshman end; Austin Harding, freshman back; George Hedblom, varsity back; Al Kevorkian, freshman tackle two years ago; Graham Spring, varsity tackle; Clif Wilson, freshman guard and center, who was made into a back; Gibson Winter, varsity end, and Mill Watt, varsity halfback.

Ten freshmen showed such work in spring practice that they are considered potential varsity squad material. They were Daughters, Smith and Jameson, ends; Booth, tackle; Russell and Fearon, centers; Wilson, Boston, Harding and Brooks, halfbacks.

Among the 1935 varsity squad men who will be in college next year who are not mentioned above and who reported for some part of spring practice were: Capt. Emile Dubiel and Joe Kennedy, ends; Bob Downes and Joe Nee, tackles; Tom Husband, guard; Jim Hallett, center; George Blackwood, George Ford, Don Jackson, Frank Lane and John Nesmith, backs.

Junior varsity players not mentioned in any of the above lists who participated in the spring work were: Hartman Schmidt and Henry Adlis, tackles; Bob Appel, center and George Roberts and Robert Stuart, halfbacks.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Terry, Giants	8	19	4	10	.526
Lombardi, Reds	7	27	6	13	.481
Gehringer, Tigers	8	36	11	17	.472
Moore, Cardinals	7	30	8	14	.467
Averill, Indians	8	30	11	13	.433
Bell, Browns	9	37	7	16	.432

Basketball Teams Of Five Colleges Form Conference

STORRS, Conn., April 25 (AP)—Wendell H. Kinsey, chairman of the Connecticut State College Athletic Committee, announced last night the formation of a basketball league by five schools in the New England college conference.

They are, besides Connecticut State, Rhode Island State, University of New Hampshire, University of Maine and Northeastern University. Massachusetts State also is a conference member but did not join the league.

The same five schools organized a baseball league last December to begin operations in 1937. Prof. Kinsey said there were hopes Massachusetts State would come into the league later and that Colby College and Boston University have shown interest in league and may seek membership in the college conference.

Prof. Kinsey announced a tentative league schedule for the next basketball season:

Dec. 17—Maine at Conn. State; 18—Maine at R. I. State; 19—New Hampshire at Northeastern.

Jan. 6—Northeastern at R. I. State; 9—Maine at New Hampshire and Northeastern at Conn. State; 15—Northeastern at New Hampshire; 16—Northeastern at Maine and New Hampshire at Conn. State.

Feb. 6—Conn. State at Northeastern and New Hampshire at Maine; 10—New Hampshire at R. I. State; 13—Maine at Northeastern and R. I. State at Conn. State; 19—Conn. State at New Hampshire; 20—R. I. State at Northeastern and Conn. State at Maine; 22—R. I. State at Maine; 23—R. I. State at New Hampshire; 27—Conn. State at R. I. State.

Columbia 150-Pounders Win; M. I. T. vs. Yale

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Columbia's 150-pound crew defeated Princeton today over the Henley distance of a mile and 5-16th on the Harlem River. The Light Blues had a half boat length at the ½ mile, stretched it to a length at the mile and kept this to the finish.

Columbia's time was 6:15.

Rowing over the mile and three quarters distance, the Princeton freshmen won the second race of the day, beating Penn by a length and a half and Columbia by four lengths. The Tigers' time was 8:50.

The Princeton and Columbia jayvee crews rowed a dead heat in 8:48. Penn was three quarters of a length behind in the mile and three quarters pull.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 25 (AP) Untested and untried this season, the rival fleets of Yale and M. I. T. will launch the New England college rowing campaign here this afternoon on Lake Quinsigamond, the country's best racing strip.

Yale again rules a commanding favorite to triumph in the varsity, junior varsity and 150-pound varsity races, although the Engineers hope at least one brush. M. I. T. has never beaten the Elis.

All three races will be over the Henley distance of a mile and five sixteenths, starting at Henley Point and finishing at the naval reserve quarters.

When the regatta was first announced several months ago it was labelled a new intercollegiate Henley, with Yale, M. I. T. and Syracuse as the contestants. It was to have served as a memorial for Dr. Allan Winter Rowe of M. I. T. rowing fame. However, lack of training facilities because of the recent floods, forced the withdrawal of Syracuse, and the Rowe Trophy, for which the three crews were to have rowed, will not be at stake.

College Track Results

Wesleyan 69 5-6, Middlebury 65 1-6.

Sporting Around The Hub

Two Miles a Minute

HOW would you like to stop a tennis ball traveling at a speed of over two miles a minute? That is what Ellsworth Vines' opponents must do when they face the Pasadena Pulverizer across the net at the Boston Garden next Tuesday night, when four members of Bill Tilden's Traveling Troupe No. 2—Vines, George Lott, Lester Stoefen and Berkeley Bell—walk onto the courts at the North Station Sports Building.

Wide World
Ellsworth Vines

It has long been known that Vines was one of the hardest hitters in the game, but it remained for Dr. J. F. Strawinski of University of Pennsylvania to actually measure the speed of a tennis ball in flight as it flew from the racket of the world professional champion. This was done by means of the ray of an "invisible light," known as the "Electric Eye." The ball was "timed" as it left the racket and again as it neared the net, and from the "timing" was calculated the speed of the flannel-covered sphere. Young Vines buzzes the ball across the net at his opponent at a speed of 131.2 miles per hour, or slightly over 2.15 miles per minute.

At the Garden next Tuesday night Vines will meet Stoefen in a singles match, while Lott will be opposed to Bell in another singles contest. The doubles match will find Vines and Bell across the net from Lott and Stoefen.

Here and There

Boston women tennis players were victorious away from home yesterday . . . Virginia Rice Johnson and Kay Winthrop, Hub stars, combined to win the Mason and Dixon women's doubles championship at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. . . . Mrs. Johnson and Miss Winthrop defeated Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, and Norma Taubele of New York, 6—3, 6—1 . . . Mrs. Johnson also won her way to the singles final, beating Miss Taubele, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5 . . . The Boston player will meet Helen Fulton for the title today . . . Outdoor track and field teams of Bates College and the Boston Y. M. C. A. will engage in the first official track meet ever scheduled between them on May 2 at Lewiston, Maine . . . Harvard's varsity tennis team meets Dartmouth today . . . In previous matches this season Harvard has defeated Navy, 9 to 0, and Amherst, 6 to 3, but lost to Pennsylvania, 6 to 3, while this will be the opening match for the Big Green team . . .

Harvard's three baseball teams will play away from the campus today leaving Soldiers Field to the athletes competing in the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet and to the Harvard and Princeton rugby teams . . . The Crimson varsity plays an E. I. L. doubleheader at Columbia . . . So far the Harvard nine has beaten Princeton and Cornell in the only two league games played . . . The Greater Boston intercollegiate track meet opened at the Stadium yesterday with Rhode Island State leading with 19 qualifiers . . . Harvard came next with 18 . . . Holy Cross qualified 12, Boston College and M. I. T. eight each; Northeastern seven and Boston University one . . . The 12 teams that survived an elimination tournament that started out with 236 teams in the 13th annual amateur basketball tourney of the Boys Clubs of Boston, will meet in the final championship round tonight in Charlestown.

Work Speeded On Mount Hood Memorial Park

Over on Melrose's Mount Hood, which towers over the easterly part of the city, there is considerable activity taking place these days. In fact, since 1933, work has been progressing steadily toward what the Melrose Park Commission hopes will be the development of one of the finest year-round recreational centers, not only for Melrose citizens, but for all of Greater Boston. It has been officially named Mount Hood Memorial Park.

Last winter this spot served as one of the most popular winter sport areas in these parts. Equipped with exceptional toboggan and skiing facilities, thousands of winter sport lovers were drawn to its fold.

Idea Formulated in 1931

The idea of such a sport center was formulated back in 1931 by Alderman Walter W. Bruce and Superintendent of Parks George W. Rogers. They worked on figures and plans, and finally were able to get money from the Federal Government to finance the project. The Government money pays for the hire of the men, while the city of Melrose stands the expense for materials and supplies.

The ultimate objective is to give to the people of Melrose a recreational center, where they may have the opportunity to participate in all outdoor sports. Plans are under way to establish tennis, archery, horse shoes, swimming in an artificial pool, golf and numerous other outdoor games.

Tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock (daylight saving time), Mayor Robert A. Perkins f Melrose will deliver a dedicatory address to open the Mount Hood Memorial Golf Course to the public.

Municipal Golf Course

As this will be the only municipal golf course available to Melrose and near-by towns, it is expected, weather permitting, that one of the largest crowds ever to trek to the park will be present.

Although only the first nine holes of the 18 have been finished at this date, another nine will be added within the next few years. The present nine stretches out over 2964 yards of undulating greensward, with trees and giant rocks serving as natural hazards. Work has been speeded up the past month in preparation for the official opening and, although retarded by inclement weather, the greens and turf on the fairways are in good condition.

When completion of the entire development is expected is hard to say. But every effort is being made to get as much done before next November as possible.

Roland Hancock, formerly golf instructor at the Unicorn Country Club, will have charge of the club house, golf instruction and equipment.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Van Lingle Mungo, Dodgers—Held Giants to eight hits and fanned nine to win, 8—2.

Lon Warneke, Cubs—Shut out Pirates for eight innings and won, 6—1.

Hal Trosky and Earl Averill, Indians—Their homers led team to win over White Sox.

Charley Gehringer, Tigers—Batted in three runs on two hits and started first triple play of season with great catch.

Danny MacFayden Bees—Outpitched Curt Davis to beat Phillies, 4—1.

Lefty Gomez, Yankees—Set down the Senators with seven hits.

Dusty Rhodes, Athletics—Defeated his last year's teammates, Red Sox, by keeping eight hits well scattered.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	6	2	.750
Boston	7	4	.636
New York	6	4	.600
Chicago	4	3	.571
Detroit	4	4	.500
Washington	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
St. Louis	2	7	.222

Results April 24

Detroit 9, St. Louis 3.
New York 10, Washington 2.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 3, Boston 1.

Soleau to Coach Amherst

AMHERST, Mass., April 25 (AP)—Charles Soleau, former Colgate athlete, has been engaged as coach and physical education instructor at Amherst College, it was announced here yesterday. Soleau has been director of freshman athletics at Lafayette College for the last two years, and last fall his yearling football eleven was undefeated. He will report at Amherst during the summer.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	3	.700
Cincinnati	5	4	.556
Chicago	5	4	.556
Brooklyn	5	5	.500
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
St. Louis	4	5	.444
Pittsburgh	3	4	.429
Boston	3	6	.333

Results April 24

Boston 4, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 8, New York 2.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Only games scheduled.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	8	1	.889
Montreal	5	1	.833
Albany	4	2	.667
Baltimore	5	3	.625
Syracuse	1	2	.333
Rochester	1	4	.200
Toronto	1	6	.143
Buffalo	1	7	.125

Results April 24

Montreal 5, Baltimore 3.
Newark 13, Rochester 3.
Albany 5, Buffalo 4.
One game postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	7	1	.875
Minneapolis	6	2	.750
St. Paul	6	4	.600
Louisville	6	5	.545
Milwaukee	4	5	.444
Columbus	3	7	.300
Toledo	2	6	.250
Indianapolis	1	5	.167

Results April 24

Minneapolis 4, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 8, Toledo 6.
St. Paul 10, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 1, Milwaukee 0.

Entries Pouring In For Open Golf Test

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—A steady stream of entries for the 1936 national open golf sectional qualifying trials May 11 indicated today last year's roll of 1125 hopefuls might be surpassed.

Joe Dey, executive secretary of the United States Golf Association, said 525 entries already have been received. Entries close at 6 p. m. next Tuesday. Dey said he expects the mail over the week end will bring in as many more.

Notable among the absentees thus far Sam Parl s Jr. of Pittsburgh, the 1935 winner, Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen and Lawson Little. Parks, Sarazen and Hagen are exempt from the qualification rounds, but are required to enter before the deadline is reached.

Rebound to Calder

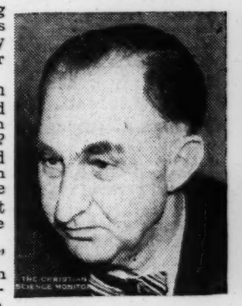
Boston, April 24, 1936

Mr. Frank Calder, President
National Hockey League
Sun Life Building
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Calder:

IN YOUR reply of April 20 (which I do not consider a fair reply) to my letter of April 3, you seem to have evaded the fact that the criticisms I presented to you of the officiating in the game in question was not confined to Boston interests, but included equally critical comment from Canadian sources. Except for this, I might well have taken a different position and one more tenable with your assumptions.

At the outset, in your letter you try to place Boston on the defense by stating, "No objection was raised by Boston to his (Cleghorn's) appointment or to his work in the 3-0 game in Boston, nor was any objection raised to his work in 9 out of 48 scheduled games of the Bruins." In answer to this, I advise you that at the start of the 1935-36 season, I asked that no complaint be registered with you concerning the work of any official except with my knowledge and approval. One complaint was registered by Weston Adams early in the season during my absence and without my knowledge, he not having been advised of my orders. My attitude in this respect probably accounts for your not having been burdened with complaints of the officiating of Cleghorn or any other referee, and had Cleghorn been appointed by you to serve more frequently, no exceptions would have been taken providing my instructions were followed. Other clubs may have complained of Cleghorn, which may account for his having served Boston 50 per cent in excess of our proportionate share.



Staff Photo
Charles F. Adams

Even though we had not complained, in view of past disturbances that had developed between the Leafs and Bruins with Cleghorn officiating, was his appointment justified? I sincerely believe it was bad judgment and neither fair to the official or to the Boston Club. Your justification seems to be that we had made no complaint during the present season. If we had, would our complaint have received official attention?

You have asked me to analyze the "blasts" which have been aimed in Cleghorn's direction and compare them with those hurled at Laflamme in the 1927 series, Hewitson and Ion in the 1931 series and, to a lesser degree, at Ag Smith last season, stating that I cannot fail to be impressed with the resemblance. You may be, but I am not.

The Laflamme "blast," following the 1927 Ottawa series, if my recollections are correct, was occasioned by the following circumstances: A Boston player, Harry Oliver, was cut down and seriously injured by an Ottawa player. A substitute for the offending player was allowed to remain on the ice with no time penalty for the offense. Every effort was made to call Laflamme's attention to this error but he refused to listen and ordered the game continued under these conditions. A Boston player became so incensed he attacked Laflamme on the way to the dressing room after the game for which you gave the Boston player a "life" sentence. Sometime later you suspended the offending Ottawa player for 30 days but meanwhile he had become the property of another club which, I was advised, paid him his full season's salary. If so, the offending player had an enforced vacation with full pay. Since Laflamme was not thereafter employed by you as an official, I must conclude there is little resemblance between the Ottawa and the current situation in your attitude and action then and now.

Referring to the "blast" hurled at Ion and Hewitson in the 1931 series, I was unaware that Hewitson was seriously involved. Later evidence clearly proved he was not and my recollection is that the so-called blast was principally, if not entirely, directed at Ion. You assumed the same general attitude then that you are taking today. In this respect there is a similarity but by persistency to the point of personal embarrassment, I succeeded in securing an official hearing of the case here in Boston. The evidence presented by Ion, Hewitson and other witnesses seems sufficient to convince even you, that Ion should not further serve the N. H. L. as a referee—at least, you have not since employed him. Hewitson was in no way involved, as far as I know, except as a witness. His conduct and integrity were unquestioned at the hearing and I have never yet learned why he no longer continued as an official. Personally, I admired Hewitson. He had courage which many officials have lacked. He never allowed, to my knowledge, demonstrations of the home crowd to influence his decisions or give birth to the appellation of "homer," so often applied to officials either stupid or lacking in "guts."

In the case of Ag Smith in the 1935 series, my recollection is that the criticism of his officiating was one-sided and, if you please, from the Boston side, our opponents not joining in the criticism of his officiating. . . .

I imply from your letter that you were seated near mid-ice and from that position would not hazard a guess as to whether or not an attacking player was in the crease at the time a goal was scored. If this is your visual limitation I will not criticize your reply nor will I take serious exception to your failure to rely on instantaneous photos, though the photos seem to confirm the guesses of the many "guessers" that Horner was in the crease not only the moment a goal was scored but for sometime preceding.

In closing, I assure you I will be pleased to suggest to the various critics with whom I am personally acquainted, that they make every effort to perform their respective jobs in the future as well as Cleghorn has in the past, and in view of the Boston club's past experiences, this should not to too difficult an assignment for the critics. Yours very truly,

(Signed) Charles F. Adams.

College Baseball Results

Boston 16, Bates 6.
Colgate 7, Vermont 3.
Dickinson 8, Swarthmore 5.
Duke 6, N. C. State 4.
E. Stroudsburg T. 3, Cortland T. 2.
Illinois 4, Northwestern 3.
Indiana 9, Ohio State 4.
Iowa 3, Chicago 2.
Ithaca 8, Arnold 2.
Missouri 2, Nebraska 1.
Michigan State 7, Wisconsin 5.
North Carolina 9, Wake Forest 7.
Springfield 10, Dartmouth 7.
St. Louis (N. L.) 16, De Pauw 3.
Ursinus 11, Albright 3.
Williams 4, Middlebury 2.

College Tennis Results

Brown 6, Vermont 3.
Coe 5, Grinnell 1.
Fordham 8, Brooklyn 1.
Nebraska 3, Iowa State 3.
Notre Dame 6, Detroit 3.
Pennsylvania 9, New York 0.
Swarthmore 9, St. John's 0.
Williams 6, Haverford 3.

College Golf Results

Delaware 3, Rutgers 3.
Notre Dame 14½, Chicago 3½.
Yale 9, Haverford 0.
New York 4, Manhattan 2.

Springfield 10, Dartmouth 7

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity nine launched its home season by defeating the Dartmouth Indians, defending champs of the Eastern League, by a 10-to-7 score here yesterday afternoon. Springfield piled up a 10-to-1 lead off Ben Lane, fourth-string hurler, but the Big Green rallied to the extent of six runs in the eighth period, when they drove Karl Davis from the rubber. George Cella of the winners hit three doubles, while Joe Kiernam excelled at bat for the Hanover (N. H.) Indians. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Springfield	1	0	5	0	1	3	0	0	x	10	14	1
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	10	5

Batteries—Davis, Malius and Tracey; Lane, Curties and Kiernam.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park, Tomorrow, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0332

Where to Dine

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165 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
299 Harvard St., Brookline
Good Food at Moderate Prices
Smart—Modern atmosphere
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Regular Dinners.....45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c

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Will Open At
331 MADISON AVENUE
(Cor. EAST 43rd ST.)
MONDAY APRIL 27
Air Conditioned
Attractively appointed, and serving the delicious home cooked food, for which it is known in downtown New York.
11:00 A. M. — 2:30 P. M.
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THE PLACE UNIQUE
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Enjoy the Delights of Swedish "Smörgasbord" at THE VIKING. The First Boston Restaurant to introduce this smart Continental style of Dining.
Reservations KEN. 6520
Dancing Nightly

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Every Sunday 12 to 1:30 and 5 to 8 P. M.
ROAST CHICKEN DINNER 70c
Choice of Soup or Appetizer
Roast Chicken with Dressing
Cranberry Sauce Cole Slaw
Potato and Vegetable
Rolls and Butter
Dessert Tea or Coffee
No Liquor served or sold.
Seven Minutes from The Mother Church

BROOKLINE, MASS.

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ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
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A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

EXCELLENT LUNCH
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WORLD FAMOUS CUISINE
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Hollywood Calif.

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Seiler's 1812 House
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NEW YORK, N. Y.
Jane Dawes
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

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Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 40c and 50c
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Amusements

BOSTON

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TWO PENSION FUND CONCERTS
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZY—Conductor
TOMORROW at 4 and 8—MONDAY 5 and 8:30
BACH—St. Matthew Passion
HARVARD-RADCLIFFE CHORUS—DISTINGUISHED SOLOISTS
Tues. Aft., Apr. 28 at 3—Fri. Aft., May 1 at 2:30—Sat. Eve., May 2 at 8:15
CLOSING SYMPHONY CONCERTS—56th SEASON
POPS 51st SEASON OPENS WEDNESDAY, MAY 6 at 8:30
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor

KEITH MEMORIAL
TWO ENTRANCES: WASHINGTON & TREMONT
NOW PLAYING
William Powell—Jean Arthur
Together, in the Season's most vibrant, romantic drama
"The Ex. Mrs. Bradford"
with Eric Blore, James Gleason, Ralph Morgan

TERESA CALAMARA
Pianist
Jordan Hall, Tues. Ev'g, April 28
At 8:15

DU BURON
Dancer
Wed. Eve.—REPERTORY THEATER
MAY 6 at 8:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale at the studio, 1126 Boylston St. David Crosby Atkins, Concert Mgr.

Second Annual Spring Concert
THE CHORUS
of the
Employees' Associated Clubs
assisted by
Willard Young, TENOR
Jordan Hall, Friday, May 15, 8:30
Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, $1.00 plus tax.

A. H. Handley presents the
Hans Wiener Recitals
JORDAN HALL
Hans Wiener and Dance Group with Brilhart. Assisted by Studio Group.
Apr. 30 at 8:30 Seats Now May 2 at 2:30

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MAX GORDON presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM.
PLYMOUTH THEATER, 45th St., W. of B'way
2 Mats. Weekly: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Evening 8:40. Monday Perf. Eliminated
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

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Beg. TUESDAY EVE. at 8:45
CONRAD VEIDT
in the Role made famous by FORBES-ROBERTSON
"THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK"
from JEROME K. JEROME'S World-Renowned Play
ST. PLAYHOUSE 48th ST.

NOW PLAYING—TWIN BILL
"TRIAL BY JURY"
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Week of May 4—"IOLANTHE"
MAJESTIC THEATER, W. 44th St. Evgs. 50c to $2. Mats. WED. and SAT., 50c to $1.50

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

Decorative
Arts

A Saturday Page

Plant Forms In Folk Art

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BECAUSE they are always in touch with the life of the moment that gives them birth, folk arts are dear to us. Today they watch and record the wheels of industry; but once, with equal honesty, they stemmed from orchards, woods, swamps and flower gardens, because these supplied conveniences for the home, sustenance for the body, tools for the worker.

Gardens were not in the colonial days of this country matters of sentiment alone. Delight-giving though they were and precious, the herbs and blossoms tenderly nursed to maturity were the very wherewithal of life. These facts are brought vividly to our realization in the current exhibition of the National Committee on Folk Arts of the United States, in their gallery at 673 Fifth Avenue. The theme is the role played by plants in our colonial culture and the influence of their forms on design in that period.

The display was arranged by Alice Earle Hyde and we believe it to be unique among exhibitions.

As one portion of the show, Mrs. Hyde has presented watercolor paintings of the favorite garden flowers of our forebears, encased in square glass frames, and beneath each frame has set a trough containing the seeds of the flower portrayed. To this date is added a biography, so to speak, of the plant, a brief account of the service it rendered in daily life, and an exhibit of the material derived from it.

Maple, Catnip and the Rest

For instance, we are shown a painting of a maple and its actual seeds. In the biography Mrs. Hyde explains that the bark was used to make ink, and she presents a true example of that writing fluid, preserved in a bottle. She offers seven paintings of herbs used for "teas" —catnip, peppermint, pumpkin-seed, and so forth—set out with revivals of these concoctions poured into blue-and-white cups dating from the period. Astonishing are the so-called "Tokens of Grief," which it was the custom to send as messages of sympathy to friends—apples transformed to the appearance of porcupines by cloves thickly encrusted in their skins. Evidently aromatic buds and roots were also thought-diverting delicacies, for one exhibit is a collection of them so arranged as to be carried to church in a reticule and nibbled during the long sermon. More cheerful are the "Rosy Cakes" made of thick masses of flattened rose petals, pledges of immutable affection; and valentines that trace their sentiments in pressed blossoms. All are tributes to the universality of garden influences in that day.

Another section of the exhibition shows household and personal utensils developed from materials offered by nature. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and Miss Helen M. Tillinghast have lent a collection of objects made from gourds. These include not only bird houses, boxes, bowls and darning eggs, but also two musical instruments, a banjo and a mandolin.

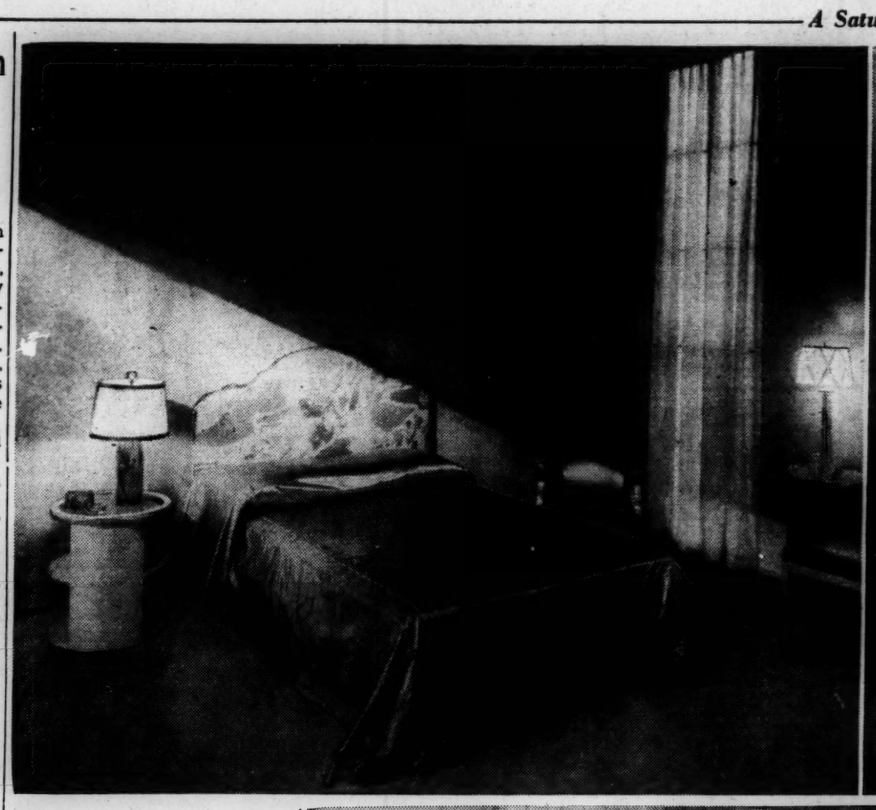
Birch bark, used in lieu of paper for the transcription of school lessons, bears testimony again to the recourse constantly had to growing things. Bunches of cattails gathered in the swamps served as torches—after their spikes had been soaked in oil—to guide householders on dark nights among barns and outhouses. A slim forked branch—which now lies pale and inept on a table hundreds of feet above the ground whose secrets it was once believed capable of divulging—was cut two or more centuries ago from a hazlenut tree for use as a divining rod to locate water and minerals.

A Rug of 1835

The exhibition leads us on to one of the most notable early American floor coverings yet brought to light, an embroidered hearth rug made in Vermont in 1835 and lent by Homer Eaton Keyes.

It illustrates, by its pattern of flowers surounding a basketful of bloom, the dominance of botanical themes. A wool-on-wool coverlet, also from Vermont and dated 174?, is hooked through a foundation of blanketing with a design in wool of gay blossoms. A patchwork quilt is the favorite Rose of Sharon pattern.

How inevitable it was, and how beautiful, in view of a culture rooted in the soil, that early American arts and crafts should employ for their decoration images of the most essential, the most precious factors in a hard-wrung existence. This patterning with flower, bud and leaf was, indeed, an affection for the forces of life. I believe that everyone who has studied and understood this exhibition will hereafter enjoy, with a deeper sense of its social and aesthetic significance, the rendering of natural forms in the handwork of colonial America.



Courtesy of Altman's, New York City

Conceived and Adapted in a Pleasantly Modern Manner, Yet Without Extreme Features of Any Sort, This Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room Depend for Their Chief Attractions on the Beauty of Unadorned Woods and the Charm of Unpatterned Fabrics.

Modern Houses for $2000 to $4000

Inside the $2000 House, With Some Carpenter-Made Furniture

By **Royal Barry Wills**

Sixth of Twelve Saturday Articles

IT IS not easy for the average home builder to look at a house and get a clear mental picture of how the rooms will look to the person living in them. With these very modern houses of ours, it will even be a little less easy than in the case of a house of conventional design. So it seems especially desirable that sketches of the interior of one of these be shown, to give an idea of the general appearance of the walls and of the type of furniture which seems in harmony with the extreme simplicity of the buildings themselves.

Comments from readers lead us to think that some of them are losing sight of our main purpose. That being the case, it may be well to repeat that this series of modern homes aims to provide suitable houses for families with incomes from $1000 to $2000. In order to bring the cost of these homes down to $2000 to $4000, it is necessary to exercise the most rigid economy at every practicable point. Methods of construction are sound and thorough, and although the homes are low-priced they are comfortable and satisfactory in appearance—unless one is prejudiced in favor of the appearance of the conventional shapes and materials.

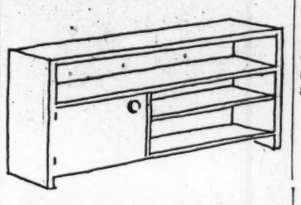
The sketches here show two ends of the living room of the house shown on this page March 28. The living room is 29 feet 6 inches long and 11 feet 6 inches wide. The library, dining section and sleeping corner are distinct in their character and furnishings, and a curtain shuts off the bedroom area. The glazed door beside the book shelves leads onto an open porch, and the window near it extends from the ceiling nearly to the floor. In the sleeping section the window ledge is high enough for a dressing table to stand below it.

The floor of this room would be either pine or fir and painted, while the walls and ceiling are of some one of the numerous serviceable wallboards. The sections are given slightly paneled effects by chamfering the edges.

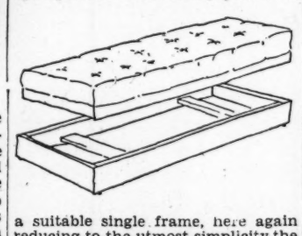
There are various color schemes which might be used in a room of this sort, but it would be well to choose one that allowed the natural color of the wallboard to come into the plan as it is, rather than painting it. With this idea one combination that occurs to me is cocoa brown for the floors, leaving the walls the beige color of the natural wallboard. Then the furniture and woodwork could be natural pine or maple, falling in line with the blond fashion of the present. Curtains could take in all these, with touches of orange and green, colors that might be picked up by the cushions of the chairs and the base or shade of the lamp.

Continuing our purpose of making this home as inexpensive as possible and still keep it comfortable, substantial and in good taste, furniture shown in these sketches is planned to be made on the job. It was the practice of architects in the 1700's to design the furniture for the homes which they had built. Robert Adam who was the royal architect for George III is the outstanding English example of this dual service, while Willian Kent acted in a similar manner in the time of George I. The custom lapsed almost completely during the 1800's but it is being revived recently as modern architecture has been found to call for sympathetic furniture design and the architect is the one best qualified to produce it. So we show here separate sketches of three pieces, the articles themselves being shown in place in the interior views.

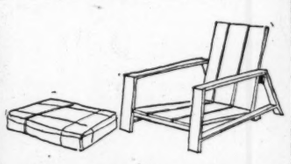
These pieces are so simple that they call for little or no comment. However, we may remark that the shelves and cabinet shown near the large window may be varied in its details according to personal wishes. It may have a single small door as shown in the separate sketch, or there may be two doors and less shelf space.



The chair is made of the same wood, preferably maple, and may be finished in its natural light cream color or given whatever stain may be preferred. There will be two cushions, of course, as appear in the sketch of the whole interior. A box spring mattress is merely placed on a suitable single frame, here again reducing to the utmost simplicity the character of the furnishings.



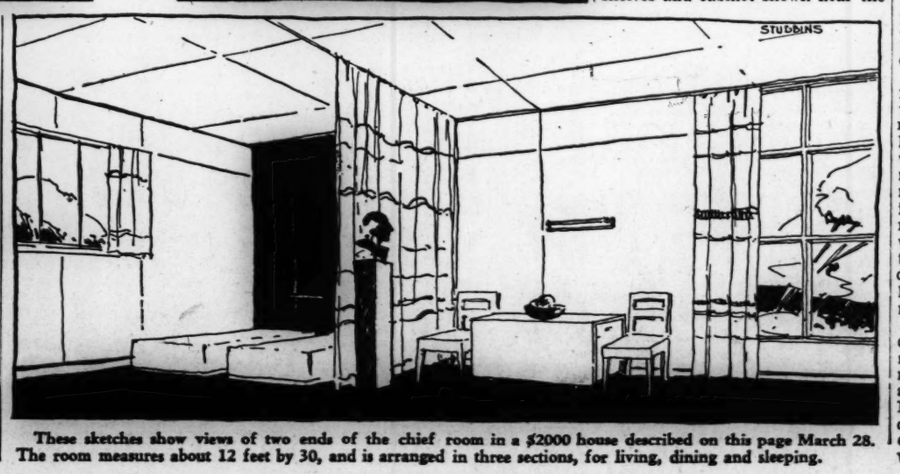
The dining table has been given several drawers in one end, for holding linen and silver, and on the other end there may be a small cupboard in which to stand larger things. While this prevents placing chairs opposite these parts of the table, it is so proportioned as to seat four people with ease, and it avoids the purchase of a sideboard or dresser. Such a table should provide quite enough surface, as well as adequate storage space for the modest domestic habits expected in a household having the low income for which the whole home is designed.



THE bedroom at the left, above, has walls of pink beige and the carpet is deep peach in tone. Curtains are peach celanese taffeta, while the bed is upholstered in rayon satin designed by Duncan Grant. The bedspread is of peach satin piped in yellow. The chairs, from England, are upholstered in burgundy and gold satin, and the dressing table is of English sycamore with a matching bench upholstered in peach leather. The night table and chest are wood, painted white, matching the background of the printed satin covering of the headboard.

The wood of the dining room is English sycamore, closely resembling American bird's-eye maple. Silver blue walls of rough plaster, a carpet in deep mahogany color, curtains of English modern textured rayon; glass curtains of beige celanese voile; chair upholstery of printed rayon satin in beige and lemon color — these comprise the fabrics which appear in this delightful interior. The lighting is by indirect lamps or reflectors of chrome and crystal, the same materials being found in the accessories.

Below is the penthouse room with light, apple-green walls and frosted modern glass windows extending to the ceiling. The dark brown carpet extends from wall to wall. The sofa and easy chair are upholstered in a basket-weave material in white, gray and lemon yellow. In an alcove a day bed is covered with beige monk's cloth, which has pillows in modern fabrics. The curtains are white cellophane with horizontal cotton stripe in yellow.



These sketches show views of two ends of the chief room in a $2000 house described on this page March 28. The room measures about 12 feet by 30, and is arranged in three sections, for living, dining and sleeping.

You Can't Take a House With You

Chicago

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your architect-contributor, Royal Barry Wills, is reviving in the hearts of many of us an inherent desire to own a home. His small-house plans offer so much more than the apartments which most of us city dwellers have found it necessary to live in that they cause us to give serious consideration to building.

In my own case, I acquired a taste for home ownership in my childhood when I possessed as my very own a rather large dry-goods box which had been converted into a playhouse with real windows and a door. But my playhouse proprietorship gave me a rather rosy view of home owning. The little house was tax exempt, required no mortgage payments and was so lightly moored to the earth that it could have been moved to another location with my parents' household furniture, had it been necessary to change our abode.

Facing the facts realistically today, I have a feeling that a home I might build for myself now would not give me such undiluted pleasure as that dollhouse did. The other day I heard a talk by a well-known Chicago architect who is keenly interested in better housing for people with small incomes. Home owning of any kind, he said, is a luxury, and the family living on a small salary can hardly afford it. As he sees it, a family dependent upon one member's job needs to be mobile. The plant in which the head of the family works may be shut down and the family required to move to be near different employment.

Then there is the matter of costs. Individual house construction in a big city can hardly be as economical as large-scale construction, in which the builder not only profits by his ability to contract for materials in quantities, but in which he is an expert in purchasing, management of labor and so on. Then come the items of upkeep and taxes, not listed in the initial cost of the house. My architect authority figures that out of every $12 paid for rent for a minimum priced home, $5 goes for maintenance and taxes. Depreciation, too, must be computed, for houses, like automobiles, become out of date.

Assuming, then, that I have the $1800 a year income mentioned by Mr. Wills, can I safely undertake to build this house, hoping to pay for it with my rent money? I realize there are points about these attractive little homes that minimize these drawbacks to home owning. His houses may be so well suited to the needs of small income groups that our theoretical family will have no difficulty in selling the house if Dad's job takes him to another city. Perhaps their extreme simplicity reduces maintenance costs to a new minimum. I should like to hear more about the financing of the small homes pictured on your pages.

Sincerely yours,

D. D. K.

London Notes

By **"Collector"**

London

AMERICAN collectors of English coins visiting London this spring will be interested to hear that the largest and most valuable collection received by the British Museum for many years, no fewer than 1500 gold pieces and 4500 silver, has been selected from the collection bequeathed by the late T. B. Clarke-Thornhill.

The coins cover the whole period from King Edward I to the present day, the Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart reigns being especially well represented and more than doubling the existing museum series. There are also several of the rare Anglo-Gallic coins, struck by English kings for their French possessions, including a gold pavilion struck by the Black Prince at Bordeaux.

Tokens

A collection of no fewer than 5000 eighteenth-century tokens caused no little excitement when put up at Glendining's lately, realizing the not unhandsome total of £1200. These humble traders' tokens, I might point out, have played a more important part in the everyday history of Georgian England than the coins of governments and kings (which do not record a single event or exhibit one national trait).

They were mostly issued on account of the periodic shortage of the official currency and indicate and cents and half-cents—was felt seriously in Elizabethan times by the entire population.

This caused local towns or city officials, inn-keepers, grocers, drygoods merchants, employers and other traders to resort to the issue of private currency of copper, brass, lead, pewter, tin and even leather. Only commodities could be had from their issuers in exchange. Thus were traders' tokens launched. Georgian examples cost today from a few pence apiece upward. There are many thousands of varities and a small library of books has been written on the subject.

Rare Books

A copy of the suppressed first issue of the first edition of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" caused a considerable flutter when put up to auction a few weeks ago in the West End. The copy, which had more than one defect, was the property of an owner who had little idea of its value. It brought 900 Guineas On the same day an autographed first edition of Kipling's "Puck of Pook's Hill" was sold at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, to an American buyer for £300, the money being given to local charities.

The first edition of "Alice" was printed in 1865. Two thousand copies were published but only about 50 had been sold when the remainder were withdrawn as neither the author nor the illustrator, Sir John Tenniel, was satisfied with the way the drawings were reproduced. The price of 900 Guineas, does not approach, of course, the winning bid of £5000 made by Dr. Rosenbach eight years ago for the 1865 issue in perfect condition. At the same sale he paid the breath-taking price of £15,400 for the original manuscript.

Dug Up

Finds of antiques after their centuries of sleep underground always appeal to the imagination. In England these discoveries seem unending. Roman coins, pottery and bronzes were unearthed the other day by workmen constructing a new bowling green at Colchester Castle Park, the pottery dating back to about 100 A. D. A bronze statuette portray the occupations of the common people, their skill, customs, modes of life, their habits and sentiments, costumes, towns, families and homes. The want of half-pennies and farthings—the equivalents of of a god, probably Mercury, was in an excellent state of preservation. A 2000-year-old Roman vase was also found a few days ago by a plowman in a field at Rivenhall, Essex, not far from London and is being handed over to Colchester Museum.

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Your children will also be glad to be enrolled in one of the schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. There are several hundred from which to choose for various educational needs. Watch the advertisements on the Education Page Tuesdays and Saturdays. If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Listed Stock Quotations •

Farm Implements and Motors Lead in Fair Market Recovery

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Moderate Gains Are Experienced In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Selective recoveries gave a moderate lift to today's stock market.

While many issues held to a narrow groove in quiet transactions, some farm implement leaders got up 1 to around 3 points, and several of the motors, rails and specialties improved. The close was steady to firm. Transfers approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Owing to a better brand of spring weather, many potential buyers and sellers remained away from the boardrooms.

The market was unusually thin in several divisions and advances or declines were rather wide on restricted turnovers.

Among the better share performers were J. I. Case, International Harvester and Deere.

Chrysler was relatively active at a gain of around a point, as was General Motors.

Sentiment More Cheerful

Others, up fractionally to a point or more, included du Pont, Johns-Manville, American Can, United States Steel, American Telephone, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Cerro de Pasco, Anaconda, Consolidated Edison, North American, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Budd Manufacturing.

Commodities were mixed. The dollar was inclined to slip back a trifle in terms of leading foreign exchanges.

The more cheerful sentiment in the financial district was a bit clouded by questions pending over the week end, including the start of the French elections tomorrow, with a possible resultant devaluation of the franc.

In addition, it was not overlooked that the Supreme Court convenes Monday after a fortnight's recess and, in some quarters, it was thought likely that the long-awaited Guffey Coal Act decision might be forthcoming.

Wall Street apparently was pleasantly surprised by the action of the stock exchange in liberalizing its margin rulings in such a way that brokers will not now be forced to sell out their smaller customers in a declining market.

Rail Bonds Strengthen

The recovery in the bond market which started yesterday continued in moderate trading today under leadership of the rails.

Improvement in the carriers embraced both high and low price issues. Gainers of fractions included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Union Pacific 4s.

North Western 4¾s, Santa Fe 4s and Pennsylvania General 4½s failed to join the upswing and suffered losses of small fractions.

Quiet steadiness in the stock market resulted in further drying up of the recent activity in convertible loans. American Rolling Mill convertible 4½s were a little better.

The U. S. Government list was mixed, 3-32 higher to 2-32 lower in the final hour. Treasury 2⅞s were in demand, while the 4s came under a little pressure. Government-guaranteed issues were quiet and steady.

The advance of around a point in French 7½s distinguished the foreign group. This, together with the general steadiness of this division, was seen in investment circles as denoting equanimity of traders toward the French elections tomorrow.

Investment Trusts

Fidelity Investment Association and the Fidel Association of New York, Inc.—Consolidated resources amounted to $27,630,473 as of March 31, 1936, an increase of $2,832,856 over the $24,797,617 reported as of March 31, 1935. The Fidel Association reports an increase in new business for the first quarter of 1936 of more than 23 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Fundamental Investors, Inc.—As of March 31, investments carried at average cost of $3,457,102 had a market value of $4,753,050. Net unrealized appreciation, after allowance for federal income tax, was $1,108,234. Net income for the quarter ended March 31 was $12,431, exclusive of $152,766 net profit sales of securities.

Insuranceshares Certificates, Inc.—Net assets as of March 31 amounted to $6,715,067, or $7.66 a share, compared with $7.95 a share on Dec. 31, 1935, and $5.53 a share on March 31, 1935. The value of the securities held was based on the bid price on each date. Net income for the three months ended March 31, 1936, was equivalent to $3.47 a share, against $3.01 a share in the corresponding period of last year. Investments were all in insurance stocks.

Supervised Shares, Inc.—As of March 31, net liquidating value is reported at $9,202,930.63. This compares with $9,006,439.92 at the end of 1935 and $7,133,994.17 on March 31, 1935. Securities at cost of $6,633,259.71 had a market value of $9,148,175 after allowance for estimated federal taxes contingent upon realization of a portion of the appreciation.

Broad Street Investing Co., Inc.—Net assets equal $29.16 a share of capital stock outstanding as of March 31. This compares with $26.59 a share on Dec. 31, 1935, and $19.67 a share on March 31, 1935. Investments as of March 31, 1936, which were carried at cost of $1,319,099, had a market value which was $604,499 in excess of cost after deducting the normal federal income tax on the unrealized appreciation.

Selected Industries Incorporated—On March 31 assets equaled $45,619,875, compared with net assets of $43,174,763 on Dec. 31, 1935, and $31,296,250 on March 31, 1935. For the three months ended March 31, income from interest and cash dividends, after expenses, interest and taxes (excluding taxes applicable to security transactions), was $272,314. Net profit on sale of securities, less provision for federal income tax, was $1,850,599.

Tri-Continental Corporation—Net assets as of March 31 were $53,571,068, equivalent to $31,777 for each $1000 of debentures, $197 a share of preferred stock and $10.34 a share of common stock outstanding. For the three months ended March 31, income from interest, cash dividends and fees for investment service was $524,235, and net income after expenses, interest and taxes (excluding taxes applicable to security transactions) was $294,423. Fees received from investment service were $124,057, as compared with $64,681 for the first quarter of 1935. Net profit on sale of securities, less provision for federal income tax, was $1,710,256.

Capital Administration Company, Ltd.—Asset coverage of preferred stock was $118 a share on March 31, compared with $106.73 a share on Dec. 31, 1935, and $64.18 a share on March 31, 1935. Assets values of Class A and Class B stock were $30.40 a share and 10 cents a share,

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 25	Last Apr. 24
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	114	113	114	..
74¾	63⅞	Acme Steel (2½g†)	64	64	64	63⅞
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12	11½	11½	11⅜
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	25	25	25	24¼
61⅞	58½	Air Reduction (N)	61¼	60	61	59
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17⅜	13⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13⅞	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	18¾	18	18	18¼
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	34	33½	33¾	32½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	188	186½	187	187
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	26¼	26	26¼	26¼
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
50½	35⅞	Allis Chalmers	45½	44¾	45	44⅜
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
5⅝	3¼	Amal Leather	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
47½	34	Amal Lithr pf (2g)	36	36	36	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	107	107	107	107
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51	51	51	50⅞
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	48½	48½	48½	48
132½	124¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	124½	123½	123½	124¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	125½	125	125	124½
41	32¼	Am Car & Fdry	34	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
58¾	31	Am Chain	53¾	53	53	53½
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10¼	10	10¼	..
32⅜	24¼	Am Com Alcohol	24¾	24½	24¾	24¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅝	22½	22½	22¼
3⅜	⅞	Am Encaustic T (h)	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34½	34½	34½	33½
18½	12¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	14½	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
18¼	13	Am Hawaian (1)	16½	16½	16½	16½
8⅜	5⅜	Am Hide ⅞ L	7⅛	7	7	6⅝
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	40½	39½	40	37½
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	40	40	39½
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	19½	18	19½	18
13⅜	10⅝	Am International	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
29⅞	21¾	Am Mach & FFy (.80)	22½	22½	23½	22¼
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met (.10)	11	10¾	10¾	10½
47½	35½	Am News (1½)	39¾	39½	39½	..
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¾)	43¾	43	43	43⅜
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	52	52	52	52½
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	21⅜	21	21	21½
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	28¾
27	20	Am Seating vtc	21	20½	21	20¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (1.80b)	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	74⅝
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	60½	60½	60½	..
143	133⅜	Am Snuff pf (6)	136⅝	136⅝	136⅝	..
63⅜	23½	Am Steel Fdries	24½	24½	24½	24¼
61⅞	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52½	52	52½	51⅝
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164	163¾	164	162⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90¾	90¾	90¾	90⅜
104	88½	Am TobaccoB (5)	91½	91¼	91¼	91
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	142	142	142	..
8½	5⅜	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5¾	5½	5¾	..
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	27½	27½	27½	27¼
25¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	21½
70¾	57½	Am Woolen pf (1)	59	58⅝	59	59
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead & S	4½	4½	4½	4½
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	37½	36⅜	36¾	36¼
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	42¾	42¾	42¾	40½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	23	21⅜	23	21⅜
5⅝	3⅛	A P W Paper	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1¶)	40¼	40	40	40¼
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½g†)	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	57
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
17¾	12⅛	Asso Dry Goods	14⅝	14¼	14¾	14⅜
51⅜	41½	Asso Oil (1e)	41¾	41¼	41¾	41½
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	74	73½	74	74
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	24	23	24	23
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining Rts	12-32	10-32	10-32	11-32
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30½
54¼	37½	Auburn Auto	126	126	126	124½
77¾	45⅜	Aviation Corp Del	38¼	37¾	38¼	37¾
			5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	18¾
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44	44	44	42
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	18¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	75	72¾	75	71½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	22	22	22	22
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29⅜	29	29	28⅞
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	20⅞
57¼	48	Best & Co (2†)	53¾	53¼	53¼	52¾
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	55⅝	54⅜	54⅜	54¾
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17¼	17	17¼	17
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	116	116	116	116
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	40	40	40	39½
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.20b)	16½	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	112	112	113	113
26½	19¾	Boeing Airplane	19½	19½	19½	19⅛
63⅛	49½	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	51	51	51	50½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2f)	41½	41¼	41½	41½
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27½	26⅞	27½	26¾
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74¾	74	74⅝	73¼
18⅞	15	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15
64⅞	49⅜	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	51½	51	51¼	51
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	48	48	48	47¾
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103	102½	103	102¾
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
56½	48¼	Bucyrus Erie	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus E cv pf	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
20½	13¾	Budd Mfg	15¼	15	15¼	14⅝
15⅜	9⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pd	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
114	85	Budd Mfg pf (7)	107	107	107	..
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Wheel	3⅛	3	3	3
14	9½	Bullard	10	9¾	10	9⅝
31½	22¾	Bulova Watch	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
25¼	11⅝	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	27¼	25⅜	27¼	25¼
33¼	25¼	Bush Term (½h	26½	26½	26½	26
9	2½	Bush Term pf ct	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅜
24⅞	16	Butte Cop & Zinc	17	17	17	17
6⅝	2⅝	Byers	5	4¾	4¾	5
25¼	18¼	Byron Jackson (1)	19	18¾	19	18¾
25¾	23		24¼	24	24¼	24⅝
37⅝	32	Calif Packing (1½)	33½	33½	33½	34¼
17⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	1⅛
24	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	12¼	11⅞	12	11⅞
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	33¾	33¼	33¾	33⅛
16½	11¼	Canada Dry	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅛	12	12⅛	11¾
9¾	7⅛	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	160½	159	160	157
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	142	142	142	142
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	73⅞	73	73⅞	73¼
32¼	24½	Celanese Corp (½b)	25½	25¼	25¼	25
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	24	24	24	24¼
35¼	23⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	28¼	27½	27¾	28½
58	47⅜	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54	53½	54	53
19¼	12⅞	Certain-Teed	13⅞	13	13⅝	13
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	90¼	87¼	90¼	86½
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
69⅛	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	58½	54½	58	54½
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66	66	66	66
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	56¼	55⅞	56	56
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
8⅝	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8½	8½	8½	..
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
2⅜	1¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	3	Chi & N'western (h)	3½	3½	3½	3¼
4⅞	3	Chi Pneu Tool	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
20½	14	Chi R&P 6% (h)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
8	3½	Chi R&P 7% (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
11⅜	7	Childs Company	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	89⅜	88⅜	89⅜	87⅝
197⅛	151¼	Citv Ice & Fuel (2)	101¼	100⅛	100⅝	100
46⅜	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	17½	17½	17½	17
46	36	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	37½	36⅞	37½	35½
70¼	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	38	38	38	37½
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	52¾	51	51	53½
20⅛	16½	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	87½	87⅛	87½	87
112	107¼	Collins & Aikman (½b)	45½	45	47	46¾
24¾	8¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111	110¾	110¾	111
93⅜	3⅜	Colonial Bea Oil	21	20½	21	18⅝
21⅜	14	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
102	90½	Columbia Gas (.20b)	18½	18¼	18½	18
45½	34	Columbia G of A (6)	100	100	100	100¼
134	94	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	35½	35	35	35
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½g)	116	116	116	116¾
115	110	Comm Credit pf (3½g)	55½	55¼	55½	55
118⅝	110⅝	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
106¾	97	Comm Inv Tr cv pf (6)	72⅛	72	72⅜	70¾
24⅜	17½	Comm I Tr pf (4½g)	112¼	112¼	112¾	112¼
5½	2½	Comm Solvents (.50)	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
82	60	Comwlth & So	18¼	18	18	17⅞
12¼	7½	Comwlth & S pf (3)	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
44½	35½	Conde Nast Pub	61¼	61¼	61¼	62¼
20	11¾	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	8	8	8	..
4⅞	3¾	Conn Ry & Lt	37	37	37	36¾
20⅛	16⅜	Cons Coal vtc	11½	11½	11½	..
38⅜	30⅜	Consol Film pf (½g)	4¼	3⅞	4¼	4
108½	102	Consol Ed NY (1)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
15½	11⅞	Consol-Ed pf (5)	31½	31	31¼	30⅞
25¼	19⅛	Consol Oil (¼b)	106	106	106	105¾
26¼	19⅜	Consol Textile (h)	13	12⅞	13	12½
10⅜	7⅞	Container n	¾	¾	¾	¾
23¼	13⅜	Cont Baking A	21	20¼	20⅜	20¼
87¼	73½	Cont Baking B	15	14½	15	14½
24⅜	18	Cont Can (3)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
46	39½	Cont Dia Fibre (1½b)	78	77¼	77¼	77¼
4	2¼	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	20	19¾	20	19¾
38½	30	Cont Motors	38⅝	35½	38⅝	38⅜
69	60	Cont Oil (1)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¾
78½	68½	Corn Exchange (3)	31¾	31⅛	31¾	31
77⅜	73⅜	Corn Products (3)	59¼	59¼	59¼	60
377⅜	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜
25⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	35	35	35	35
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	21⅝	21	21	21
10⅜	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	56	55¼	55½	55¼
41	33½	Crucible Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	33½	33½	33½	33½
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	11⅝	11½	11½	11½
24¼	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	97	97	97	96
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	20½	20⅜	20½	20
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	103	103	103	102½
21⅛	10½	Curtiss Wright A	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	15½	15	15	15
			54½	54½	54½	53¾
80¼	59	Deere & Co	81	80⅛	80¾	78¾
26	21⅛	Deisel W G (.50¶)	23¼	22	22	21¾
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	41¾	41¼	41¾	41¼
23⅛	15¾	Del Lack & W	17½	17	17	16¾
9¾	4⅝	Denver R G pf (h)	55	55	55	54½
40⅛	34	Diamond Match (1½¶)	34¾	34¾	34¾	34
34⅝	20⅜	Distillers Cp Seag	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21
53⅜	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	48½	48½	48½	49¼
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	62	61¼	61¼	61⅛
18⅜	13	Dresser B	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
8¼	5¼	Dunhill Inter	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅛
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	143	143	143	142
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129⅝	129½	129⅝	129⅝
25	18	Durham Hos pf	23	23	23	23
9⅞	6¾	Eastern Roll Mill	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛P	7¼
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33	32¾	32¾	33
9¼	6	Eitingon Schild	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
4⅝	35	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅛	36	36⅛	35⅞
17⅜	10⅝	Elec Boat	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	11½	11½	11½	11⅛
18⅝	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
69⅛	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	14⅝	14¼	14½	14¼
64⅜	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	63	62	63	61¼
75	48	Engineers PS ww	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¼
17⅜	11⅝	Erie RR	75	75	75	..
27⅜	16⅜	Erie RR 1pf	13	12½	12½	12½
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.85)	19½	19½	19½	19¼
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
			31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	30⅝
5¾	2⅜	Fairbanks Co	3½	3½	3½	..
18⅛	11½	Fairbanks pf	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	47⅝	46	46	46¼
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	35	34½	35	35
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾
5⅞	4	Fed Screw W	4	4	4	4

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 25	Last Apr. 24
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	23	23	23	23
49½	39	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	40	39⅝	39⅝	39
33¾	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28¼	28	28	27⅞
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104½	104½	104½	104⅜
11¾	4⅜	Follansbee B (h)	7	7	7	6⅝
47½	36¼	Food Mach n (1)	36¾	36¼	36¼	36½
38⅜	27	Foster-Wheeler	29⅝	29	29¼	28¾
2-32	1-32	Foster-Wheel rts (wi)	⅛	1-32	⅛	⅛
38	32½	Fourth Nat InIv (¾b)	34	33¾	34	33½
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	30⅝	29⅞	30⅝	29⅝
53½	35	Fuller 2pf	35	35	35	36
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	10	9⅝	10	9½
18¼	12	Gamewell	4	3¾	4	3¾
12½	9⅜	Gen Am Inv	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞
63	43¾	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	15	15	15	14⅝
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt ¼e)	104¾	104½	104½	104⅜
14⅜	12	Gen Baking (.60)	110	110	110	110
11¾	8⅜	Gen Bronze	8½	8½	8½	8½
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	38	38	38	38¾
41⅞	36⅛	Gen Electric (1)	34½	34¼	34½	34½
33⅜	23⅜	Gen Foods (1.50)	40½	40½	40½	40⅜
5⅜	3	Gen Gas & E A	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24¼
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	75	75	75	..
71	53⅞	Gen Motors (2¶)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
120⅜	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	66	66	66	66
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	116½	116½	116½	118
33	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	8	8	8	8
50	38	Gen Print Ink (2)	32½	32½	32½	32
6⅜	3⅝	Gen Pub Service	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	4
3⅞	2¼	Gen Realty	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
44½	33½	Gen Refractories (½e)	37	37	37	37¾
60½	37	Gen Steel Cas pf	38¼	37	38¼	37¾
18⅝	16	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	83	83	83	83
90	83	Gillette S R pf (5)	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16
11⅝	6¾	Gimbel Bros (2)	83	83	83	83
86½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
114½	45¼	Glidden (2)	79	78	78	79½
114½	105⅝	Glidden ppf (7)	49¾	49¾	49¾	48⅞
7½	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106
10¼	7¾	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
21⅜	18⅝	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
23⅞	19⅜	Goodrich	18½	18	18¼	18⅛
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	20¼	20	20⅛	20
4½	2½	Graham-Paige	28⅛	27¾	27¾	27⅞
11¼	3	Granby stf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3¾	3¾	Grand Union ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3¾	3¾	Grand Un pf (1½)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
33½	28½	Grant W T (1.40)	18	18	18	18
3	2	Gt Nor Ry rts	31	30¼	30¼	30½
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35
39	21	Great West Sug (2.40)	17¼	17	17	17¼
28⅜	23	Green H L (1¶)	34½	34	34	34
80¼	53⅞	Greyhound Corp	23⅝	23¾	23¾	23½
3½	1¾	Gruantanamo Sug	56⅜	56	56⅜	55
19¾	9¼

Business and Industry

Deposits in National Banks $24,859,000,000, a New Peak

Commerce and Finance

Devaluation Seen Major Factor In Belgian Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A number of striking facts pointing to Belgian economic recovery during the past year are recorded in the current monthly review of the Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

"To compare economic and financial conditions in Belgium today with those of a year ago," the Midland Bank says, "is to observe a remarkable transformation, due mainly to the wisdom exercised in formulating and carrying out governmental policy in respect of public business."

Trend Reverses in March

A year ago, the bank goes on to say, the "export trade on which Belgium's economic life is dependent in similar degree to Great Britain's, had dwindled under pressure of an over-valued belga, commodity prices were set on a seemingly unbreakable downward trend; unemployment was alarming in extent; the banking and financial system, despite late attempts at amelioration, was in a condition of pronounced illiquidity and stringency; the public finances were sadly unbalanced by dwindling revenues and higher charges, especially for unemployment. . . . Belgium had reached the limits of her deflationary effort, and could no longer survive the strangling pressure of a consistently over-valued currency."

The change began on March 31, 1935, with devaluation of the currency to the extent of 28 per cent. A strong reflux of funds took place. The position of the National Bank became so liquid that it was possible to reduce the discount rate from 2½ to 2 per cent. Steps were then taken to lighten onerous debt burdens. In May, 1935, a conversion scheme for Belgian rentes was carried through, resulting in an annual interest saving of 600,000,000 Belgian francs. A marked rise in share prices followed. The export trade expanded, the growth in the last three months of 1935 being 19 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1934. Imports also increased. The index of wholesale prices rose by 25 per cent, though the cost of living increased by only 13 per cent. An upward revision of wages took place.

Business Volume Rises

The volume of business activity expanded. Electricity production increased by 20 per cent, the output of coal grew by 13 per cent and that of coke by 15 per cent; steel production, railway traffic and cheque transactions all reached higher dimensions. Unemployment declined, the number of business failures fell off. The yield of taxation grew to such an extent that budgetary equilibrium was re-established and some alleviation of fiscal burdens became possible.

The Midland Bank adds that "in view of the immeasurably stronger position of the central bank, along with the pronounced charge throughout the banking system toward greater strength, liquidity and ability to finance recovery, the prospects for continuance of the upward trend can be regarded as definitely good."

Summing up the situation the Midland Bank concludes, "the general economic condition of Belgium has been remarkably eased and improved in the past year. In part the movement must be attributed to external factors, such as the absence of further exchange depreciation of sterling and the slight revival in world trade as a whole. But for the greater part it has to be attributed to the skillful execution of a well-ordered plan of reconstruction, with devaluation as the central point of a balanced whole. Conditions in Belgium now are still by no means all they might be, but it cannot be gainsaid that they are vastly better than they might have been but for the past year's efforts in economic statesmanship."

Bond & Goodwin Opens Branch in Illinois

The investment house of Bond & Goodwin, Inc., Boston, announces the formation of a new firm, Bond & Goodwin, Inc., of Illinois, and the opening of a Chicago office at 209 South LaSalle Street.

The Chicago firm will be under the direction of Mr. David F. Thomas, vice-president and director. Associated with Mr. Thomas will be Mr. James F. Atkins and Mr. George W. Schultz.

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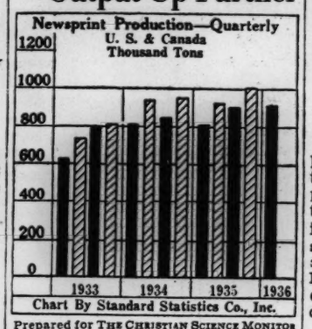
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20

Canada's Newsprint Output Up Further



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRODUCTION figures on newsprint for the first three months of 1936 show a check in the downward trend of output by domestic manufacturers and a continuation of sharply increased output by Canadian mills. The latter produced 693,045 tons, as against 587,946 tons for the first quarter of 1935, while United States output totaled 228,092 tons, against 224,180.

World production of newsprint in 1935 established a new high record of 7,628,000 tons, or approximately 300,000 tons more than the previous peak in 1934. Of this amount, Canada accounted for 36 per cent; Great Britain, 13 per cent; United States, 12 per cent; with Germany, Japan, France, Newfoundland, Finland, and Sweden following with proportions ranging from 6 per cent to 4 per cent.

General Foods Has Earnings Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Earnings of the General Foods Corporation for the quarter ended March 31, 1936 totaled $4,067,150, equivalent to 77 cents a share on the 5,251,440 common shares outstanding. This compares with $3,361,339, or 64 cents a share for the corresponding quarter of 1935. Earnings for the 12 months ended March 31, 1936 were $12,436,579 as against $10,825,565 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1935.

C. M. Chester, chairman, pointed out that the first quarter earnings for 1936 were the most favorable of any three months' period since the first quarter of 1932, when 84 cents per share were earned.

Decline in Grain Prices Regarded Largely Technical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 25—Wheat prices reacted the past week from the high spots of last week, free profit taking as well as the elimination of a big short interest militating against the market. The reaction was largely of a technical sort, as the news affecting both the May as well as the new crop futures continued of a generally bullish character.

Naturally the weather at this time is the big influence in the situation, and the market ran counter to the news for several days. There was no important rain during the past week, and the drought in the west and southwest has reached unprecedented proportions. The precipitation in March was the smallest in many years, and so far in April the March conditions have been duplicated.

Washington authorities have taken cognizance of the situation and estimate that 30,000,000 acres of grain territory is affected to a greater or less extent by the drought. From the Canadian line to northern and central Texas precipitation since the first of January has been the lightest in 50 years.

Advices from Kansas and Oklahoma, as well as from Texas now show that a critical stage has been reached. With the usual warm weather deterioration will be accelerated without general rains. Some of the Oklahoma reports border on the sensational, that State not faring as well as Kansas the past few weeks in regard to rainfall received.

Reports from the soft wheat states are by no means as favorable as was expected. The soft wheat states generally were well supplied with moisture, but the general condition is poor in many sections, winter killing have been more than looked for.

With the news in regard to the weather generally bullish, more attention was paid to the strong features developing in regard to cash wheat. In about 10 days local dealers sold upwards of 1,200,000 bushels of wheat to mills, with shipments from Chicago the past week aggregating 512,000 bushels. This means a material reduction in local stocks which are already small. Mills have bought futures at times as well as cash wheat, taking off hedges against flour sales.

Commodities Regulation Bill Runs Gantlet of Trade Fire

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Cotton exchange officials here and Board of Trade officials in Chicago are concerned over the possibility that the Administration - sponsored Commodities Exchange Regulation bill, on which the Senate Agricultural Committee has been holding hearings this month, may become law during the current session of Congress. But they are hopeful that the political snags into which it has run may prevent its passage.

The bill was passed by the House last year, and went to the Senate Committee on Agriculture. It provided for a much tightened up version of the Grain Futures Act of 1922 but would apply the straightened jacket of Government control to nearly all other unprocessed domestic agricultural commodities, including cotton, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, and butter and eggs. A new Government body, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Attorney General would supersede the established Grain Futures Administration. Brokers would have to be federally registered; limits would be placed on the size of speculative commitments, persons using the futures markets for the purpose of hedging would have to prove the non-speculative nature of their intentions, and new rules would be laid down on such technical matters as margins, delivery dates on future commitments, etc. Lastly the Secretary of Agriculture would have power to make such rules and regulations as he felt necessary to effect the provisions of the law.

Cotton Left Out of Bill

Unfortunately for the bill, it was rather promptly reported out of the Senate Agricultural Committee, with the word "cotton" stricken out. This was quite unsatisfactory to the Administration; the volume of trading in cotton is probably as large as in wheat and together they make up 90 per cent of the futures trading to be affected by the bill.

The cotton trade was grateful to Senator Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the committee, for this omission. But Senator Smith, the dean of the cotton Senators, was merely reserving the cotton exchanges for his own kind of legislation, almost as distasteful to local cotton brokers.

The beginning of the Senator's move to legislate on the country's cotton-marketing machinery, and particularly on that of the New York Cotton Exchange, came last year on March 11, when there was a violent break in cotton prices about 11:45 in the morning. Much disturbed, and suspecting bear manipulation, the Senator had an investigation ordered. The investigators spent a part of the winter in New York, going over the books of brokers, but were apparently unable to establish any malignant action by the large cotton firms. It developed, for example, that the country's largest cotton firm, Anderson, Clayton & Company, had bought more than it sold during the day, both before and after the break. The general opinion of the trade was thus left undisturbed, to the effect that the break originated in a sudden realization that the Government's price-fixing program in cotton was not going to succeed.

As was expected here, however, the investigation went much further than its original objective. Its final report included a number of recommendations on the technical operation of the market, of a nature which the legislative committee of the Exchange here has termed "no more logical than would be a proposition to automobile manufacturers that they make their automobiles with more play around the pistons and the cylinders in order to make more work for automobile mechanics."

Aimed at Big Houses

These and other similar proposals made by witnesses before the committee which received the approval of Senator Smith, however, were far from illogical. They have a consistent purpose similar to that of the Administration's proposed tax on undivided corporate surplus; they are designed to hamper the big interests. In the case of cotton, these big interests are the large "spot houses," the commission merchants who do the largest volume of business in handling actual cotton between grower and mill or grower and exporter. Four houses are said to handle 40 per cent of the country's cotton.

One of the changes to which Senator Smith is favorable, is abolition of "southern delivery" for the New York Cotton Exchange. Up to 1929 a futures contract on that market was a promise to deliver cotton at New York. Most of the country's cotton does not now, however, go through New York, and "shorts" who had made such contracts were sometimes embarrassed to get their hands on properly certificated cotton in New York to keep their promises. The contract was changed to make delivery at any one of eight cotton centers in the South acceptable. Thus the shorts could not be squeezed in the "near month."

Senator Smith appears to feel that southern delivery helps the large spot houses to work a squeeze in the opposite direction, that is, downward. By accumulating a large short position and then insisting on delivery, which they can do easily from their large spot holdings of actual cotton, they can wring a profit out of the tail end of the expiring future contract by pushing it down at the last moment when they have to deliver.

Alleged Flaw in Contract

Another alleged flaw in the future contract is in the matter of deliverable grades. Since any ⅞-inch cotton in low middling or better condition is deliverable on a futures contract, including strict low middling, middling, strict middling, good middling, strict good middling, etc., in the various longer fibers, it is said that a buyer of a future contract taking delivery may find himself receiving any one of some 66 different combinations of grade and staple. It is proposed that these be cut to three.

Exchange members point out, however, that very few buyers of futures contracts ever intend to take delivery. Except for a few larger merchants, exporters and mills who can use many kinds of cotton, requirements for the fiber are as different as different men's shoe requirements. The futures market is not a channel through which actual cotton is bought and sold, but an insurance system by which a handler or user of cotton can protect himself against price changes. It is pointed out further that a contract limited in delivery to three grades might be very embarrassing to the maker unless he were a very large house.

A further proposed change is to shut out from the clearing house of the Cotton Exchange all firms doing a spot business in cotton. In effect this would reduce membership in the Exchange to brokerage houses handling no actual cotton and doing business only in futures. This proposal is similar to the broker-dealer segregation proposal for security-handling firms. Since nearly every large spot cotton house does some future business, and the two have been interwoven like the broker-dealer function in the security markets, the plan would put the hard choice before most of the members of the Cotton Exchange of deciding whether they should discontinue their spot or their future business. And, most of all, the big spot houses would have to sell their Exchange seats.

Trade Opposes Smith Proposal

Since the Administration appears uninterested in sponsoring the Smith proposals, and the cotton trade is largely opposed to them, it appears unlikely that they could go through Congress by themselves.

Strong support is found for the Administration's bill among western farmers, and a group of western Senators have tried to bring pressure to bear on the Agriculture Committee's chairman to yield, but without avail.

The Grain Futures Act, passed in 1922, was designed primarily to put the grain exchanges in a goldfish bowl where the public could see how they operated. Under it the Grain Futures Administration has collected a great mass of information showing the net "long" and "short" position of particular speculators and groups, and has made extensive studies of price movements. It has also stopped the dissemination of much false information regarding the prices of grain, and has large authority to determine and check "price-manipulating" practices.

Chief objections to the new bill, given in recent committee hearings by Board of Trade officials and others, are: (1) it regulates speculation instead of leaving it to the business conduct committees of the exchanges; (2) it delegates unlimited powers to a government commission; (3) it makes mandatory the registration or licensing of members; (4) it permits rebates to customers by co-operative organizations.

National Banks' Deposits Attain New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Deposits of 5381 national banks in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands on March 4, 1936, amounted to $24,859,455,000, establishing a new high record, and is an increase of $11,722,000, or .05 per cent over the total on December 31, 1935, and of $512,075,000, or 2.10 per cent, over the total on December 31, 1928, the dates of the two previous high records, according to an announcement by Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor.

"The current figures are $8,085,340,000, or 48.2 per cent, in excess of the amounts reported by 4902 licensed national banks as of June 30, 1933, the date of the first call following the banking holiday in March, 1933, and $2,843,756,000, or 12.92 per cent, more than the amount reported as of March 4, 1935, the date of the corresponding call a year ago," Mr. O'Connor said.

Federal Deposits Up 2.36 P. C.

He said that the United States Government's deposits were 2.36 per cent of the total deposits of the national banks on Dec. 31, 1935. On that date postal savings deposits were three quarters of 1 per cent of total deposits.

Other details of the Comptroller's statement follow:

The aggregate of deposits on March 4, 1936, comprised demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations of $10,863,696,000 and $6,878,346,000 respectively; United States Government deposits of $436,656,000; State, county and municipal deposits of $1,953,679,000, postal savings of $150,249,000, and deposits of other banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding, of $4,576,829,000. Postal savings on March 4, 1936, showed a decrease of $37,145,000, or 19.82 per cent, since Dec. 31, 1935, and a decrease of $163,411,000, or 52.10 per cent in the year.

Assets Up $68,318,000

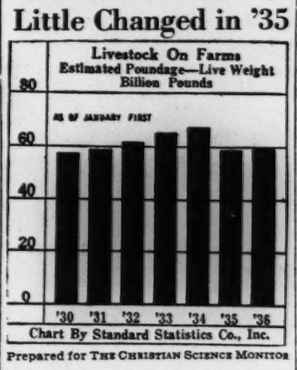
Total assets on March 4, 1936, were $28,293,019,000, an increase of $68,318,000 since Dec. 31 and an increase of $2,333,736,000 in the 12 months.

Loans and discounts aggregated $7,430,864,000 and showed decreases in the two and 12 month periods of $74,457,000 and $59,040,000, respectively.

Investments in United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, amounted to $7,785,979,000, in comparison with $7,812,112,000 on Dec. 31, 1935, and $7,120,291,000 on March 4, 1935.

Balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection of $7,737,093,000, including reserves with Federal Reserve Banks of $3,637,060,000, were $78,552,000 more than on Dec. 31, 1935, and $1,441,750,000 more than on March 4, 1935. The cash in vault of $469,042,000 showed a decrease of $24,797,000 since December but an increase of $77,614,000 in the year.

Livestock Census Is Little Changed in '35



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Government census of the livestock population of the country, as of Jan. 1, reveals little change from the subnormal numbers on farms a year earlier.

There were 68,213,000 head of cattle and calves, against 68,529,000 on Jan. 1, 1935. Sheep and lambs totaled 51,673,000 head, compared with 52,210,000. Hogs alone increased, from 39,004,000 to 42,541,000.

Margin Requirements On Small Accounts Eased by Exchange

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Taking steps to harmonize its own margin regulations with those prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, the New York Stock Exchange today opened the way for some easing of margin obligations on small accounts.

The Exchange ruling that a minimum margin of 50 per cent of the debit balance be required to be maintained on accounts having debit balances of $5000 or less was rescinded. This likewise necessitated a modification of regulations previously promulgated by the Exchange which required that customers' margins "shall be sufficient in all cases to finance the account."

Among the factors prompting the exchange to alter this provision of the margin rules was a degree of apprehension as to how margin accounts might be treated with the application of regulation "U," of the Federal Reserve Board. This covers the matter of bank loans on securities and is due to take effect on May 1.

As interpreted by brokers the easing of the "self financing requirement" will enable member firms, by use of their own capital, to carry existing customers' accounts in a declining market until margin shrinks an equivalent of 30 per cent of the debit balance, which is the amount of money borrowed by the customer from the broker.

This, in effect, would be a reduction in the minimum margin requirements for small accounts, and at the same time it would involve no change in the low margin limit for accounts with debit balances of $5000 and upward.

Retail Trade Up; New Volume Peak Seen By Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Retail business is recovering in a very encouraging manner in the wake of the Easter sales period and the upturn during the past week provided evidence that the spring volume has yet to reach its peak, according to Dun & Bradstreet in a weekly review, which says that Easter apparently marked the inauguration of a prolonged buying season.

Demand for Clothing

"Except on the days when cold weather exerted a restraining influence," the survey continues, "there was a sharp rebound in sales of women's coats, suits, dresses, and shoes. Millinery and children's clothing were particularly favored, and men's and boys' suits and topcoats moved well.

"Furniture, rugs, and house-cleaning necessities were among the best-selling items, but interest in hardware waned. There was a veritable surge in the sales of new automobiles. Little stress has been placed thus far on clearances, attention being centered on the promotion of regular goods.

"While continued cold weather mitigated against any marked increase in some districts, all of the cities reported retail sales larger than for the week preceeding," the report continues. "When compared with the corresponding period of 1935, which was the post-Easter week, the estimated gain for the country, as a whole, ranged from 8 to 15 per cent.

"With business in all sections again going forward at full speed, following the setback caused by the flood, the gain for the New England States was 8 to 12 per cent. More comfortable shopping temperatures and rising industrial operations combined to push sales in the East ahead by 8 to 10 per cent.

"With automotive and other manufacturing groups running at the best rate since 1930," says the survey, "the larger spending power in the Middle West increased retail sales 10 to 15 per cent from the comparative 1935 totals. Although most of the increase was contributed by the farm areas, volume in the Northwest exceeded last year's by 10 to 12 per cent.

"The continued uptrend in the South, helped by the warmer weather, advanced the increase to 12 to 18 per cent. As drought fears were dispelled, freer buying in the Southwest expanded volume by 10 to 15 per cent. On the Pacific coast the gain over the 1935 week was 15 to 18 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Up

"Continuing the rise that started during the week preceding, buying in many of the wholesale markets reached the best volume for the year. Due to the payment of the veterans' bonus and the widening of industrial operations, merchants have enlarged their budgets for second- and third-quarter commitments. Reorders, however, contributed almost as much as new business to the increase of 10 to 15 per cent in volume over that of the corresponding 1935 week," the report concludes.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In these days, devaluation of the French franc seems to be increasingly probable, although both the British and French Governments and banking systems are supporting the present sterling exchange value. As each panic develops in France, our British Exchange Equalization Account buys francs as they are offered for sterling, converts the francs into gold at the Bank of France.

To ease the French Treasury over its chronic difficulties, at least until the elections are finished, a group of British bankers lent £40,000,000 to the French, pretty much as the British obtained a loan in New York before the pound was devalued in 1931. But that loan is already exhausted. The French Treasury has been borrowing for rearmament expenditure, and in spite of itself the Bank of France has been forced to increase its discounts of bills, and so offset partially the deflationary tendencies of past years. But in so far as this change induces a rise in French prices, it will make devaluation of the franc still more inevitable.

At first sight one might expect that the British would wish to avoid this devaluation, because it might increase the competitive power of the French with British exporters in foreign markets, and because it might increase the price of British goods to French buyers and therefore limit British exports to France. As a matter of fact the British fear nothing of the sort; they expect devaluation to be followed, after a period of temporary difficulties, by an increase in British exports, and they base their expectation on the experience of the last five years.

Wants Franc Devaluation

Some countries devalued their currencies more or less at the same time as Britain at the end of 1931; with these countries (India, Australia and New Zealand in the empire, Sweden, Norway and Denmark outside), our exports for the first nine months of each year increased in sterling value by 30 per cent between 1931 and 1935. In the same period our exports to France, Holland and Switzerland, the gold bloc proper, fell by 20 per cent.

The United States devalued its currency in the early part of 1933; the value of our exports to the United States fell 3 per cent from 1931 to 1932; increased in 1933, and in 1935 were 23 per cent higher than in 1931. And our exports to the other countries which have devalued have increased similarly subsequent to their devaluation. The latest country to leave the gold bloc, Belgium, did so during 1935, and our export trade with Belgium is no longer following the shrinking trend of trade with France.

With these precedents to guide them the British are almost eager for devaluation of the franc, particularly in view of the changes that have taken place in the nature of our import and export trade since the depression started. The bottom of the depression in export trade was reached in 1932, by which time the sterling value of our exports had been halved since 1929. By 1935 value of exports had increased to just over 58 per cent of the 1929 figure. Imports continued their decline after exports were on the upward grade, and reached their low in 1933 at just over 55 per cent of 1929 values. By 1935 recovery had increased sterling import values to 62 per cent of 1929.

Behind these totals are concealed certain significant differences in trade movements between different groups of countries. During the period of shrinking exports, those to the British Empire fell faster in value than those to Europe, but not so fast as those to the rest of the world. But the value of imports from the British Empire fell much more slowly than imports from either Europe or the rest of the world.

Since exports reached their bottom in 1932, exports to European countries have increased by 6 per cent, to other foreign countries by 31 per cent, and to the Empire by 23 per cent. And since the import bottom was reached in 1933, imports from Europe have increased by 10 per cent, imports from other foreign countries by 12 per cent, and from the Empire by over 14 per cent. In other words, since England went high tariff, off the international gold standard, trade with the Empire has gained at the relative expense of trade with the rest of the world. Europe is still the laggard in world recovery, but our trade with Europe is still overwhelmingly important to us, since in 1935 she sold us over 38 per cent of our imports and took over 32 per cent of our exports.

Basis for Inflation

The British hope therefore that devaluation will induce a domestic recovery in France which will spread to the other countries of the gold bloc, and will enable Europe to catch up with the rising trend of trade in the rest of the world. In spite of the politicians, many economists are bullish about the European economic prospect; although they are careful to qualify their dictum that not even the politicians can now prevent recovery with the reservation that economic recovery need not prevent war.

One argument put forward to support this case is that the gold standard is becoming increasingly inflationary in its drive. Although Britain is not on an international gold standard, she is on a domestic one because the law still requires the Bank of England to preserve a certain relationship between its liabilities and its gold holdings. Those holdings are still valued in terms of pre-1931 prices; if they were written up to present values they would be basis for a very large expansion of bank money and currency. The same argument applies to France, whose enormous gold reserves would be still more enormous after devaluation of the franc. The situation would be similar in kind to that in the United States; in Britain we too have gold holdings which might cause inflation, only we prefer to conceal the fact by not writing up the value of the gold reserves.

And, further, responsible forecasts of future world gold production reach levels which would have been considered fantastic only a few years ago. Higher prices for gold have induced a rapid expansion of output in South Africa and in Canada, and Russia has not unreasonable hopes of outdoing even the Rand in output. It is certainly not wild fantasy to argue that writing up of gold stocks in Europe, and the reintroduction of stabilization on an international standard fed by rapidly increasing quantities of gold may be the prelude to an expansion of world economic activity comparable to the hectic days of the Elizabethan era.

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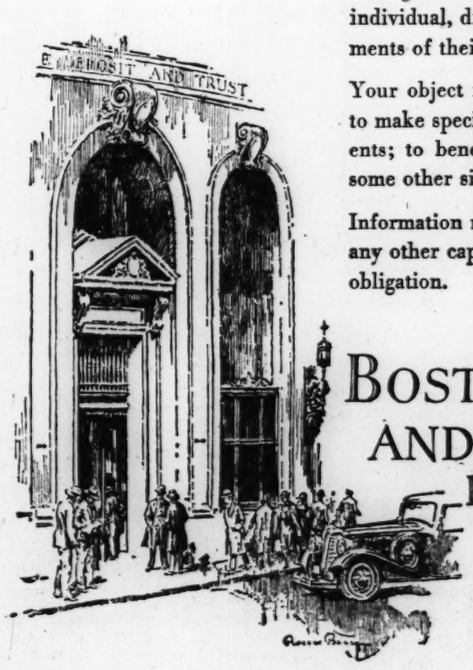

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Yesterday It Was Winter

WHEN we rode out on the bluff yesterday, we could see the river, three thousand feet down, coiling as green and sleek as a garter snake, and no wider from here than a snake's back. By today it had turned to a rich brown, and rolled along as thick and sticky-looking as treacle. The river had put on his earthy spring coat, his working clothes, and was carrying a mighty load of mud from these clay hills down to the clean ocean. Suddenly in the night the easy winter had stolen away and this busy spring, this Dry Belt spring, which puts everyone to work, had come on at a hard gallop across the range.

Up here on the plateau, five thousand feet from the sea, spring comes late but with a boisterous enthusiasm unlike spring anywhere else. On the coast spring is a shy, gawky girl, who sometimes hesitates for weeks and runs away several times, with a silly giggle, before she comes to stay; but this Dry Belt spring, blunt and plain, just marches in, like a new cook at Grandpa O'Shea's great ranch house, and settles down, bag and baggage. Yesterday it was winter. Today it is spring. Summer is toiling up the hill, along the old gold rush road, somewhere to the south of us.

THIS NEW COOK bustles about the ranch, soon has everyone busy. Even the cattle feel the stirring of the season almost before it has reached them. Yesterday they were eager for hay, fed to them off a bobsled. Today they turn up their noses at it and wander far from the feeding-ground, nuzzling the first young, green grass, not yet a half-inch high. As we come upon them in little groups, they scowl at us with their solemn white faces and slanting, Mongolian eyes. They won't need our help again until next winter.

The sheep wander out on the range, after huddling in the corral all winter, and the air is filled with the thin bawling of woolly lambs, who stumble clumsily across the range, much like the white, fluffy clouds that flutter across the utterly blue sky.

OLD SPIKE, THE saddle horse who was pensioned off in luxury years ago, emerges from the barn, sniffs the air, blinks wisely, selects a nice soft spot and rolls luxuriously on the ground. Then he trots off into the south pasture, where he knows he will find the longest bunch grass. We shall not see Spike again until the first cold days of late autumn, when he will stroll into the barn and occupy his old stall with all the assurance of ownership. But now Spike has smelled the spring and he is off, pausing now and then to kick his heels in the air; and only the work horses, the proletariat of the range, remain.

The birds have arrived in a drove—robins that chirp protests against the remaining snow drifts, swooping, brown swallows who are busy already building their mansions in the eaves of the immemorial barns; and bluebirds, colored like the Dry Belt sky, who are looking for cosy corners in the porch of the old log house, dark recesses above the kitchen door, convenient, one-room apartments among the stones of the vast chimney. Everywhere they are busy, wisps of straw and bits of horse hair in their beaks, the raw material of the construction industry.

SPRING HAS TURNED the ranch house of Grandpa O'Shea into a splendid confusion. Such an upheaval of furniture! Such a beating of rugs on the clothesline! Such a wielding of brooms, mops and dusters that the cowboys dare not enter, but sit outside on the corral rails watching the dust fly! Such a digging up of the little flower beds at the south of the house! Such a planting out of geraniums that have been pampered all the long winter beside the warm chimney near the attic window! Such a burning of rubbish in the back yard, with a fine smoky smell of spring!

Even Annie, the aged squaw at the bottom of the mountain road, has felt it. Like a bear emerging from winter hibernation, she comes to the door of her log cabin, where the grass is sprouting on the sod roof, peers out, and clucks contentedly; then she sits half the day on her doorstep, talking in a strange tongue to her red cow, her closest friend.

YESTERDAY THE DITCHES beside the road were bone-dry, with thick drifts of snow in the shade. Today every ditch is running over with muddy water the color of cocoa, as the snow melts and races down by innumerable streams and torrents to the father of all waters, the river who is waiting there for his children.

Yesterday the range was frozen hard and clicked merrily under our horses' hooves. Today they sink to their fetlocks and every step gives out a wet, sucking sound. Tomorrow, or next day, the range will be hard again, with dust flying—alkali dirt all cracked and checkered and gray.

YESTERDAY ALL THESE bare hillsides seemed utterly lifeless. Last year's bunch grass creaked stiffly in the cool wind. The clumps of sagebrush were naked and brittle. Today, as we sit on the edge of the river's brown trough, we can see the first green spears of this year's grass; the first purple leaves of the pentstemon plants are out, and there are soft, green tips on the sagebrush, with a stinging, acrid smell when you crush them between your fingers. Below us, clinging to the narrow bench between the river and the black mountains, the Indian ranches, the size of dollar bills, are turning green now, a pale green which will deepen every day. The gullies criss-crossing the fields glow dull red—tips of surging willows.

Yet a mile north on the road, on the other side of the hill, it is still winter. The snow is two feet deep on the road and crunches underfoot with a crisp, Christmas sound. The westering sun, sinking into the river trough, stretches the shadows of the red-barked pines far across the snow—blue shadows, strangely smooth and round and sleek, as if you could pick them up and lick them like candy sticks. The fir trees and junipers, stunted by the wind, seem to huddle together, away from the cold, shaped like hunched old men, all a-shiver. But the spring will be here, even on the north side of the hill, in a day or two, and summer is toiling along the road, somewhere to the south.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

White Cloud Pagoda At Night

(Outside Peking)

A BLACK spire on the indigo sky,
The climbing pagoda rises—
Hiding the northern stars
These marching centuries.
And the clinging tree
On its ancient crest
Is cleft in two
By the thin bright blade
Of the young moon—
Of the old moon,
Eternally new.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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"THE THREE": *A Painting by Mariette Lydis*

MARIETTE LYDIS is a Viennese by birth and education. However, a great deal of her life having been spent in other parts of the world, her artistic perception is remarkably cosmopolitan. For the past ten years she has been working in Paris.

She has had many exhibitions in the principal art centers of Europe and her work is now being shown in the United States. Examples are to be seen in such famous museums as the Luxembourg, the Castello Sforzesco in Milan, the Museum of Modern Art, Amsterdam, and the Leipzig Museum of Fine Arts.

Miss Lydis also makes original lithographs and she has illustrated various books. Always her work is notable for its admirable restraint and taste. She possesses individuality in style and invention, combined with a fine sense of color and of exquisite line.

She seems to have an especial power of catching likenesses in women and children. And yet she uses her line and lighting in such a way that one is apt to forget he is looking at a portrait.

Where Kings Are Taught

GOOD things in England mostly go in pairs. Oxford and Cambridge, Gilbert and Sullivan, Hengist and Horsa, even bacon and eggs, King's College and—why, Eton, of course. For both were founded by Henry VI, and have ever since maintained a close connection. After a day spent on the lawns of King's, it is not surprising, therefore, that we hurtled down the Great West Road, turned off by the towers of Windsor, and pulled up beneath the entrance to the most aristocratic school in the world.

Quickly we found ourselves in one of the most ancient schoolrooms in England. Its desks are crooked, ink-stained, and rickety, but they are still in use. Some of the wood is said to have come out of the Spanish Armada, and carved on it are the names of scores of old Etonians. This carving of names is an Etonian institution; in one large room alone there are 10,000 of them. Some are hundreds of years old; others, on a great staircase, I took at a hasty glance to be gilded; but closer inspection and inquiry showed that this effect was due to the fresh appearance of newly-cut wood, several having been put in at the end of 1935.

ONE, CARVED WITH his own hand (not very well, either), belongs to William Pitt, later Earl of Chatham, the greatest orator who has ever been Prime Minister of Great Britain; another is Gladstone's. This is a distinctly more skillful piece of work, but one should not hastily jump to the conclusion that Gladstone was a better man with his hands than Pitt, for, on inquiry, I was informed that the Liberal statesman's name was put in by a professional carpenter. Nowadays, all names are professionally inscribed, and each boy is charged ten shillings for the privilege. If a boy does it himself, he is called on to pay an additional half-crown. Among recent names are those of the Duke of Gloucester, the King of the Belgians, the exking of Siam, and Roger Quilter, the musician. But the most distinctive of all the thousands of names is that of one John Ganes, who inscribed it himself in 1734. Ganes is otherwise unknown, but he stands out from these serried and famous ranks because he is the only old Etonian who has his name, not merely carved, but illustrated. What this illustration is exactly it is not easy to make out. It looks more like a dunce's cap than anything; but it is probably a rough attempt at a bishop's mitre.

AS I WALKED down the great staircase of Eton College, I could scarcely find room on the stairs for my feet. The steps were cluttered up with top hats, each neatly arranged upside down. The reason for this is quite simple. All Eton boys wear high hats, no matter how small they (the boys, that is, not the hats) may be, but the college is not provided with a sufficiency of hat racks. Hence the state of the stairs.

We then went into the Fellows's Library, where we saw, carefully preserved, a copy of the first edition of Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," and many other treasures which we had not time properly to examine, for the night was already drawing in, and many matters of business were waiting us in London. So we put historical questions behind us and departed, appropriately enough, for it is well in Eton to end on a historical note, since more than any other school Eton has helped to make history. Sixteen future Prime Ministers were educated within its walls, and members of Parliament, generals, soldiers, reformers, and lawyers innumerable. The evening shadows gathered as we paced the ancient cloisters still green with their memory. The lights twinkled in rooms and chambers. The chapel organ breathed out the first notes of the evening service, as we drove underneath the college archway, leaving Eton to the schoolboys and to Gray.

H. H.

A Peasant Orchestra Plays Beethoven

BEETHOVEN derived immense enjoyment from naïvely bad music. And he often went with zest to the Sign of the Three Ravens, a tavern near Mödling on the outskirts of Vienna. There an orchestra of seven wholly unsophisticated peasants held forth. They were quite unconscious of their privilege in being the first to introduce Beethoven to the unadulterated Austrian folk music which was to prove so fertilizing to him and his successors, Schubert and Brahms.

The Master made friends with these humble colleagues. There is something extremely engaging in the fact that more than once he composed dances for them, adapting the easy notes with laughing sympathy to the curious habits of these children of nature. No other rural orchestra has ever been so honoured. The chances are that none ever will be.

Schindler recorded that in 1819 Beethoven again complied with the wishes of the band. "I was present when the new opus was handed to the leader of the company. The Master in high good humour remarked that he had so arranged the dances that one musician after the other might put down his instrument at intervals and take a rest, or even a nap. After the leader had gone away full of joy . . . Beethoven asked me if I had not noticed how village musicians often played in their sleep, occasionally letting their instruments fall and keeping quite still, then waking up with a start, getting in a few vigorous blows or strokes at a venture, although usually in the right key, and then dropping to sleep again. He had tried to hit off these poor people in his "Pastoral" symphony. Now, reader, take up the score. . . . Note the stereotyped accompaniment figure of the two violins (bar 87); note the sleep-drunken second bassoon (bar 95) with his repetition of a few tones, while contrabass, violoncello and viola keep quiet. At bar 127 we see the viola wake up and apparently awaken the violoncello—and the second horn also sounds those notes (bar 131), but at once sinks into silence again. At length contrabass (bar 149) and the two bassoons (bar 154) pull themselves together for a new effort and the clarinet has time to take a rest."

Schindler might also have pointed out how the oboe apparently comes to his wits too late for his solo in the 91st measure, starts with a false accent, and takes four bars to catch up with the procession.

The rough but tender humour of this strictly musical farce was something quite novel in music, and one must admit that this sort of tenderness is not very often to be found elsewhere in the Master's compositions or in his life. Here he enriched music with a new kind of laughter.—From "Beethoven," by ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Quest

WHEN April brings the chimney swift, her nest
Is swung within my hollow maple tree,
Where sheltered close beneath their mother's breast,
Six fledglings break white shells triumphantly;
How weak and trembling they appear
The ten long days they linger near
Their lattice edge—and lift in fear
Uncertain wings to soar aloft for test
Of strength—until there comes persistently
Adventure's call, resounding clear
To urge them on—and then—in sudden flight
Against the sky—with chorus of delight—
The swifts, forsaking home, row out of sight.

—CHARLOTTE KELTON, in *The Lantern*

"More than conquerors"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighth chapter of Paul's epistle to the Romans, the apostle proclaims the power of God, good, to defeat all claims of evil that seem to separate us from His love. Enumerating some of the circumstances and conditions that would seem to separate, he declares that "in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us." We are "more than conquerors" because each spiritual victory brings the assurance, as the following words declare, that "neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God." This statement of spiritual fact has echoed down the Christian ages, lighting the torch of hope and faith for all who have trusted in its inspired promise.

We are "more than conquerors" when, after overcoming any form of evil, we are persuaded that there is nothing that can separate us from the omnipresence and omnipotence of divine Love. Every victory over evil lessens the fear of evil, because each victory is a proof of the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of evil. In the passage quoted above Paul enumerates the beliefs which would try to separate us from the love of God, and concludes with the words, "nor any other creature." It is interesting to note that in a modern translation of the Bible these words are rendered "nor anything else in all creation."

The truth that we are "more than conquerors," in the overcoming of evil, is illustrated by the following incident. A young mother, who was a student of Christian Science, was at one time alone with her three little children where there was no telephone and no near neighbor. During the night, one of the children awakened with what seemed to be an alarming attack of illness. The young mother was at first very much frightened, but almost immediately there came to her anxious thought various encouraging statements which she had been reading that day in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. She began to apply these facts to the problem at hand, and to rejoice in the presence and power of divine Love. She realized that the Father-Mother God is ever present, and that she and her children were not alone, but abiding safely in Love's care. Soon her fears disappeared, the child ceased crying, and all was well again. And so she was more than a conqueror, for not only was the evil conquered but she herself was more firmly persuaded that no evil of any kind or nature could ever separate her or her loved ones from the love of God.

It is good to conquer evil through the understanding of God's allness, and it is necessary to become ever more fully persuaded of His allness through such overcomings. The conviction of the allness of God, the certainty of His power and ability to conquer everything that is unlike Him, gives us strength and confidence to meet the next problem with which we may have to deal. Healing through Christian Science differs from any other healing in that while it is healing physical disease it is also purifying and elevating thought. In fact, a patient is not truly healed unless he is uplifted morally and spiritually. In this connection, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 375), "The genuine Christian Scientist is adding to his patient's mental and moral power, and is increasing his patient's spirituality while restoring him physically through divine Love."

Christian Science reveals the nothingness of every belief of evil that would seem to separate us from the love of God. The conquering of the various false beliefs that come to us in daily experience brings to light the allness of God and the certainty of His ever-presence. Christian Science unfolds the divine remedy for every human woe. This remedy is unfolded as we gain the spiritual understanding of God and of man in His image and likeness.

In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy states (p. 24), "God is All-in-all; and you can never be outside of His oneness." This statement of unchanging, unalterable spiritual truth enables us to understand why we can never be separated from the love of God; and as we learn to understand this truth and apply it to our human experience we shall indeed become "more than conquerors." Even a glimpse of this unalterable truth begins to change our lives, gives us hope and courage, and brings into our experience a greater sense of order, beauty, and freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Plus que vainqueurs"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU HUITIÈME chapitre de sa lettre aux Romains, l'apôtre Paul déclare que la puissance de Dieu, du bien, est capable d'anéantir toutes les prétentions du mal qui semblent nous séparer de Son amour. Enumerant plusieurs conditions ou circonstances qui voudraient causer une séparation, il affirme que "dans toutes ces épreuves, nous sommes plus que vainqueurs par Celui qui nous a aimés." En effet, toute victoire spirituelle nous apporte l'assurance que, comme l'ajoute Paul, "ni la mort, ni la vie, ni les anges, ni les dominations, ni les choses présentes, ni les choses à venir, ni les puissances, ni hauteur, ni profondeur, ni aucune autre créature ne pourra nous séparer de l'amour que Dieu nous a témoigné." Traversant les longs siècles de l'ère chrétienne, cet énoncé d'un fait spirituel allume pour tous ceux qui s'appuient sur sa promesse inspirée le flambeau de l'espérance et de la foi.

Nous sommes "plus que vainqueurs" lorsqu'ayant surmonté le mal sous une forme quelconque, nous avons la certitude que rien ne peut nous séparer de l'omniprésence et de l'omnipotence du divin Amour. Chaque victoire remportée sur le mal diminue la crainte du mal, parce qu'elle prouve à nouveau la totalité de Dieu et sa conséquence—le néant du mal. Dans le passage précité, Paul énumère les croyances qui voudraient nous séparer de l'amour de Dieu et clôt sa liste par ces mots: "ni aucune autre créature." On remarque avec intérêt qu'une traduction moderne de la Bible se sert des termes suivants: "ni quoi que ce soit dans toute la création."

En triomphant du mal, nous sommes "plus que vainqueurs," comme le montre l'incident qui suit: Une jeune mère de famille qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne était seule avec ses trois petits enfants dans une maison isolée et dépourvue de téléphone. Pendant la nuit, un des enfants se réveilla en proie à ce qui semblait être une maladie alarmante. La jeune mère fut d'abord bien effrayée, mais elle avait lu la veille dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy; et presque immédiatement, plusieurs déclarations encourageantes contenues dans ce livre se présentèrent à sa pensée anxieuse. Appliquant ces faits au problème en cause, elle put se réjouir de la présence et du pouvoir de l'Amour divin. Elle se rendit compte que le Père-Mère Dieu est toujours présent; qu'elle-même et ses jeunes enfants n'étaient pas seuls, mais demeuraient en sécurité sous la garde de l'Amour. Bientôt les craintes de la mère disparurent, l'enfant cessa de pleurer, et tout rentra dans l'ordre. Elle était donc plus que vainqueur, car outre la victoire remportée sur le mal, elle était plus fermement assurée de ce fait: quels que fussent son espèce et sa nature, aucun mal ne pouvait séparer de l'amour de Dieu soit elle-même soit ceux qui lui étaient chers.

Il est bon de conquérir le mal par l'intelligence de la totalité divine; et ces victoires doivent toujours davantage nous persuader que Dieu est Tout. La conviction de la totalité de Dieu, la certitude qu'Il peut conquérir tout ce qui Lui est dissemblable, nous donnent la force et la confiance dont nous aurons besoin pour faire face à quelque nouveau problème. La guérison produite par la Science Chrétienne se distingue de toutes les autres méthodes curatives, car en guérissant les maux physiques, cette Science élève et purifie la pensée. Au fait, le patient n'est vraiment guéri que lorsque sa mentalité est devenue meilleure au double point de vue moral et spirituel. A ce sujet, Mrs. Eddy écrit dans *Science et Santé* (p. 375): "Le vrai Scientiste Chrétien augmente le pouvoir mental et moral de son patient et accroît sa spiritualité pendant qu'il le rétablit physiquement par l'Amour divin."

La Science Chrétienne révèle le néant des croyances au mal qui prétendent nous séparer de l'amour de Dieu. Conquérir les diverses croyances erronées qui se présentent journellement à nous, c'est mettre en lumière la totalité de Dieu, la certitude qu'Il est toujours présent. La Science Chrétienne montre que pour toutes les détresses humaines, il existe un remède divin. Ce remède nous est révélé dans la mesure où nous arrivons à comprendre spirituellement Dieu ainsi que l'homme créé à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance.

Dans *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. 24): "Dieu est Tout-en-tout; et vous ne sauriez être hors de Son unité." C'est là une vérité spirituelle constante, inaltérable, qui nous permet de comprendre pourquoi nous ne pouvons jamais être séparés de l'amour de Dieu. Si nous apprenons à saisir cette vérité et que nous l'appliquions dans les circonstances humaines, nous deviendrons véritablement "plus que vainqueurs." La moindre lueur de cette immuable vérité commence à transformer notre vie, nous donne de l'espoir et du courage, et nous apporte un meilleur sens d'ordre, de beauté, de liberté.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Denizens of the Deep

CONSIDERING that the various oceans cover about three-quarters of the globe it is amazing how little interest many people—even many nature-lovers—take in what goes on in those deeps. While every nook of the land is searched for the smallest insect, no one knows what secrets the seas still hold, for new wonders are always coming to light from those mysterious depths.

To most people fishes are thought of as grey slippery things lying on a fishmonger's slab; whereas the interest and beauty of many fishes in life is totally unsuspected. And to see the greatest beauty one must travel far and look into a coral lagoon, for there is no brighter spot on earth.

The first sight of such a lagoon seen in the brilliant sunshine of the tropics makes one think of some amazingly beautiful water-garden, through whose mazes wander many lovely objects. The corals themselves are a wonderful sight, for, unlike the dried specimens seen in museums, the living corals look like plants of bright colours with "flowers" at their tips. Some corals are pink and others green with blue "flowers." One is a bright heliotrope, and there are numberless other colours.

And among the corals flit brilliantly coloured fishes. The prettiest perhaps is a sky-blue little fish which darts everywhere in a lagoon; while there are scarlet ones with golden fins, and some are silver and gold. . . .

Perhaps the most beautiful fish in existence is the Butterfly Cod of the South Seas—or, as it is there called, the Red Fire-fish. To see its dried-up body gives no idea of the fish in life as it swims amongst the coral reefs, and no description can do it justice. Its body is striped with black, red, and yellow, and the colours are continued to the tips of its fins which are divided into "feathers." The ventral fins are of greenish purple with white spots, and perhaps serve to keep off its enemies, for it is distasteful for food to other fishes, so that it can flaunt its dazzling colours in safety. Its tail is like a transparent lace veil of white with black spots, and from its mouth hang filaments with scarlet tassels at the tips, which it moves about. . . .

But no one who has sailed in tropical waters will forget his first sight of Flying-fishes. He may have gone to sleep in dull-looking seas, but awakened to find he was sailing in water of living light like a transparent summer sky, of a bright blue so intense that it is hard to liken it to anything else. And everywhere silver fishes like birds were fluttering away from the bows of the ship and dropping into the water—their long, wing-like fins extended, so that it is easy enough to take them for birds, so far do some of them fly before they drop. It is the brightness of the whole scene which adds so much to the charm of the fishes in this instance.—W. LAVALLIN PUXLEY, in "Deep Seas and Lonely Shores." (London: Williams & Norgate. New York: Dutton.)

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Library Job Protests Are Rolling Up; Fin Com Seeks to Place Coal Blame

Boston Today

Library Job Protests Roll Up

The "impromptu" nomination of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan as state librarian, which comes up for approval by the Executive Council next Wednesday, was protested once more today. This time it was the Massachusetts League of Women Voters which sent letters to local branches throughout the State from Miss Louise S. Earle, state league chairman of government and education, asking that public attention be directed to the appointment in order that the volume of protests to Governor Curley may be increased.

Wrote Miss Earle:

"This is an emergency letter to direct your attention to the impromptu nomination of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan by the Women's Democratic Club and her appointment by Governor Curley to the highest state position in library service. . . .

"Since this post demands expertness and long experience, and our State is known for high educational standards, will you not at once protest this hasty appointment to the members of the Council of His Excellency, the Governor, and ask your local librarian and library trustees to do likewise? Please urge all your league members to make such protests at once, not forgetting that the public library is an important part of the department of government and education, and that our present national campaign is for trained public personnel."

Meanwhile, the Boston branch of the Massachusetts Special Libraries Association prepared for its protest meeting, to be held Monday, at which the subject of the O'Riordan appointment will be fully discussed. Local library groups were busy seeking the notice of national officials on the subject.

The nomination of Mrs. O'Riordan is drawing fire from other state groups interested in the best administration of the Commonwealth. Mrs. Richard H. Field, president of the League of Women Voters, has come out emphatically against the appointment on the grounds that by no stretch of the imagination can successful work in politics be interpreted as a preparation for guardianship of the treasured books in the state library. Mrs. O'Riordan herself admitted that she was "untrammeled by previous experience."

The Governor's "hire and fire" policy rolled up another wave of criticism last night. Indignation was aroused among friends and foes of the Governor at the charges of Representative Samuel Cohen of Roxbury (R), to the effect that the Chief Executive has caused 15 of Mr. Cohen's constituents to be discharged from their jobs because he refused to support the Governor during the budget debate. In commenting on what he claimed to be the Governor's action, Mr. Cohen said: "Our state has reached a sorry plight when homes must be wrecked so that a man as despotic and autocratic as an avenging Nero can have his own way."

The final barrage of criticism laid down on the Governor's policies was fired by 75 members of the Democratic Committee of the City of Boston. The politicians, representing 20 Boston wards, were irritated by the ever-present consideration of patronage, which they claimed was not coming their way. This meeting presages a split in the Democratic ranks of the city.

Stocks Stamps Racket Is Probed

A racket which runs into millions of dollars and which involves the removal of government stamps from stock issues and deeds for the purpose of resale, was being investigated today by secret service agents of the Department of Internal Revenue. The documentary stamps, sold by this department, may cost as much as $5 each.

It was explained that the stamps are removed by those in the racket, who clean them up to look as nearly as possible like new and then sell them back to bank employees for about $2 apiece. The illegal practice has been reported both in Boston and New York.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight, with lowest temperatures in the middle 40's; Sunday increasing cloudiness, probably with showers by evening; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by showers Sunday and in the north portion late tonight; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, probably followed by local showers in the late afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west, shifting to southwest, winds over the north portion, and moderate east and southeast winds tonight shifting to fresh to strong southwest on Sunday over the south portion; weather fair tonight, Sunday partly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	48	Minneapolis	40	48
Bermuda	64	66	New Orleans	66	76
Chicago	48	52	New York	40	52
Denver	48	72	Norfolk	50	56
Helena	36	46	Philadelphia	42	58
Jacksonville	68	66	St. Louis	52	66
Kansas City	58	76	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	44	58
Miami	74	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 25.
B—Maximum, April 24.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:18 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 2:34 a. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 3:15 p. m.; height, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:07 p. m.

Railroads Issue New Timetables

NEW timetables of the railroads hereabouts go into effect 2:01 a. m. tomorrow when the change to Daylight Saving Time takes place. Having lost their hour of sleep, patrons of the New Haven, the B. & A., and the Boston & Maine will go to work Monday on the new schedules—provided they have remembered to adjust their own timepieces.

Although the timetables will continue to show Eastern Standard Time, as required by the Standard Time Act, most of the trains will arrive and depart an hour earlier under the new schedule. Passengers contemplating traveling by train on or after Sunday should secure copies of the new schedules as minor changes are being made coincident with the change to Daylight Saving Time.

The New Haven announces that the schedule for the Montrealer, the Washingtonian, the Federal and the New Englander will not be changed one hour to conform to Daylight Saving Time.

Curley Wields An Efficient Mop

Critics of Governor Curley's prodigality with public funds—to wit, his recent budget, or traveling expenses which Republican Party leaders published with glee—must in all fairness give credit to the Governor for an insistence upon cleanliness which in time might even revolutionize the untidy day-by-day appearance of corridors of many American public buildings.

Little known to the public is his fondness for mops and scrubbing brushes and other impedimenta of the janitor's art. Some see in this a resolution when he started out in public life to take on the Augean chore of ridding the marble halls of municipal buildings and state capitols, perhaps post offices and halls of Congress, of the accumulation of litter which the free American citizen regards as his to discard in public places erected with his money.

Statistics upon the Governor's hobby, so to speak, have just come to light. By the books of the Boston Janitor Supply Company there is noted a large increase in the tools, disinfectants and materials for the use of State scrubwomen and janitors sold to the Commonwealth under the present administration. For essentially the same period, a reduction in the amount of business done with the city is revealed.

Analysis of the figures—quite without reflection upon the housekeeping abilities of Governors Fuller, Allen or Ely, or Mayors Nichols or Mansfield—indicate that following Mayor Nichols' term from 1926 to 1929 and during the Governor's term as Mayor (1930-1934) this company literally made the dirt fly to the tune of $14,011.15 in city business in 1930, $17,604.27 in 1931, $13,077.78 in 1932, $11,215.56 in 1933.

Mayor Mansfield's mop bill dropped to $2786.34 in 1934 and was $6428.54 by the company's record for 1935. It now stands at $300 for the first three months of this year.

Turning to the Commonwealth account, janitors' supplies up to April 15 this year amounted to $3923.15, an increase in 3½ months of more than 3000 per cent over the total annual state business during the last year of Governor Ely's administration.

The company sold the Commonwealth nothing in 1933, according to records of the state comptroller's office. Business for 1934 ran to $106.98. In 1935 the state account went up to $4774.71.

Guessing Is Good On G-Men Mission

Rumors regarding the whereabouts of three carloads of G-men said to be manhunting somewhere in New England subsided somewhat today. Speculations have had the mysterious troup of government agents variously practising shooting on their rifle range, searching for members of an international bond thieves' ring, probing the appearance of Lindbergh kidnap bills and chasing Alvin Karpis, styled by authorities as "Public Enemy Number One."

Owing to the absence of Clarence D. McKean, tight-lipped G-man chief of New England, the light thrown on the situation this morning still bore resemblance to midnight in a coal mine.

The Lindbergh ransom bills theory was partially spiked when Police Chief David Smurl of Albany, according to the Associated Press, today denied that any of these bills had appeared in his city. Lindbergh money had been reported seen at banks in Albany, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester and Greenfield since the recent execution of Bruno Richard Hauptman.

Sole information on the Karpis situation was the assurance that he is still at large—whether in New England or not is another question. This came in the form of announcement of a reward of $5000 for information on his whereabouts, together with $2500 for the apprehension of Harry Campbell, alleged Karpis cohort.

From Becket, Mass., came reports that state police of the Lee barracks were investigating a report that a cottage on Center Lake occupied four years ago for a week by Dr. John F. Codon, the "Jafsie" of the Lindbergh case, had been broken into. A diver and several investigators, believed to have been from New Jersey, were seen on the lake recently.

Boston Today

'Fireproof Coal' Blame Is Sought

Efforts to pin responsibility for "fireproof coal" delivered to welfare recipients upon the welfare department and specifically upon John C. L. Dowling, its director, were intensified today at the continued hearings being conducted by the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. Dowling, summoned before the commission this morning, was led by the questioning into admitting that all complaints concerning welfare coal should have been attended to directly and individually by his subordinates.

To this, Robert Robinson, Finance Commission interrogator, demanded: "Does that mean you saddled the responsibility for poor coal deliveries upon your subordinates?"

Mr. Dowling replied that he knew nothing personally concerning any such complaints unless they came in such large quantities as to warrant his attention being called to them. He insisted that he was willing to accept full responsibility for his department.

Mr. Robinson then referred to the fact that the supply department, of its own volition, had asked Mr. Dowling if he was receiving complaints concerning welfare coal. Mr. Robinson took this to mean that the welfare department was not functioning as it should.

He said: "Apparently somebody along the line was not doing as he should. Somewhere the system has fallen down. . . . Nothing was done to relieve serious suffering.

Asked what steps he had taken to protect the interest of the city, Mr. Dowling said that was a matter for corporation counsel.

Amateur Actors' Trophy Awarded

The East Boston Community Theater today stands as champion among 17 groups of amateur thespians which have been competing during the past few weeks for the Baker Trophy in a city-wide contest sponsored by the Adult Recreation Project of the WPA. The winning production, given last night at the Williams Municipal Building, was a stage version of Chaucer's "The Pardoner's Tale," arranged by R. R. Coomes and directed by Miss Elsie Perlot.

Competing with the East Boston players at the closing phase of the tournament last night was the Outer South End Community Theater, a Negro group under the direction of James W. Henderson, which presented a Biblical drama, "Jephthah's Daughter," by Elma Ehrlich Levinger.

Judges were John Craig II, director of the Copley Theater; Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball, Helene M. Boll and David Crosby Adkins, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, director of Division 3 of the WPA, presented the trophy. To fill out the evening, the Roxbury Community Theater presented "Creatures of Impulse," directed by Willette Pierce.

Townsend Clubs Rally Announced

Faneuil Hall, Cradle of Liberty, will be the rallying ground of local Townsendites tomorrow. Attendance or absence of converts will be first index in Boston of the effect the congressional hearings are having on the movement.

From 2 to 5 o'clock, under the sponsorship of Townsend Clubs in the metropolitan district of Boston, a mass meeting will be held to extend "the knowledge that will enable you to realize that the Townsend plan is the only solution to our present business condition."

The $200 a month pension plan, says a handbill on the rally, will be explained as the way to improve business and increase wages, as a means of lowering prices and taxes, as a stimulus to banking and to the insurance business. How it will benefit the youth of the country and assure them a safe future and how it will reduce public debt and balance the budget will also be expounded.

Cruiser Quincy Passes All Tests

U. S. S. Quincy, 10,000-ton cruiser, the approval of which was held up four times—first by a $50,000 fire, later by a loose bolt in her machinery, a cracked stern post and turbine trouble—passed inspection on a trial run along the coast of Maine and Massachusetts yesterday, returned to Quincy last night and today is a unit in the United States Navy.

Commander W. M. Bailey, Senior Inspector John Watkins, and D. E. Gould, general manager of the Fore River plant where the Quincy was built, made up the examining board of the vessel variously reported to have been the target of radical plots.

Curley Greets Brazilian Envoy

Governor Curley took time off from state business today to greet Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Ambassador, who is in Boston with the wife of Brazil's President, Mrs. Letrillia Vargas, and her daughter, Algera.

Ban on Fixing Hailed as Way To Safer Roads

Lyman Praises Randolph For Firm Stand On Traffic Laws

Politics Assailed

Inequalities Under Present System of Sentences Pointed Out

Randolph went on exhibition today as a town where the law-breaking motorist receives a cool reception. With public attention focused on its traffic police as the result of the commendation bestowed by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, yesterday, Randolph now becomes the laboratory community for highway safety through nonfixing for violations of the law.

Addressing the Massachusetts Safety Conference yesterday in the Hotel Statler, Commissioner Lyman declared, "We can't make progress in crime prevention or in highway safety so long as we have 'fixing.'

"No one can tell me that if we didn't have fixing of automobile cases, that we would have the speeding we have or the accident toll, with its 900 automobile fatalities in Massachusetts last year.

Fixing and Politics

"I know that fixing is tied up with politics. I know that the police officer feels that he has to fix cases for influential people or he will be dropped from the pay roll. I know that doing such favors is a part of our party system. It gets out the vote. But if we are going to tackle the safety problem with our eyes open we must recognize what a factor fixing is.

"The difference in respect for law between this country and England is that in England it would be impossible to fix a case.

"We could cut our crime bill to one third if we could do away with the practice of fixing cases."

Praise for Randolph

The commissioner complimented Harold Thompson, chairman of the Randolph board of selectmen, and Chief of Police MacDonald for their stand against fixing in Randolph. Concerning the suggestion that motorists may avoid Randolph if it builds up a reputation for law enforcement, John Banahan, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said he and other merchants in the town are of the opinion that through traffic has little local trading value.

Commissioner Lyman was equally emphatic on another phase of his work. He told his audience that there was almost a riot at the women's reformatory at Sherborn when Norma Millen was sentenced to serve a year's imprisonment as accessory after the fact in the murder for which her husband, Murton Millen, his brother, Irving and Abraham Faber, were executed.

Urges Sentencing Board

The commissioner said the Millen woman had been extended leniency for turning State's evidence, and that the reformatory "boiled over" at this sentence when other women were serving 2½ to five-year terms, "mostly because they got mixed up with some man." The commissioner declared one of the most serious situations prison officials have to face is the difference in sentences imposed for the same offense, with light sentences for those who turn state's evidence.

Using the Solomon Night Club murder case as an example, Commissioner Lyman pointed out that one man who was present at this shooting was sentenced to serve 18 to 25 years, and the man, caught later, who admitted the shooting, drew a 10 to 20-year sentence.

"The answer is to have a sentencing board to determine the disposition of cases after conviction," said Lyman.

When It's Cherry Blossom Time in Boston

Azalias in Bloom

By a Staff Photographer

Cherry Blossoms at Arnold Arboretum

For those to whom the romance of Spring is symbolized by great masses of delicately tinted pink-white cherry blossoms, bursting into bloom, the Arnold Arboretum is preparing one of its many arboreal spectacles.

The earliest of the Japanese cherries are now in full bloom, Arboretum officials report, and one or two warm days will bring other varieties out.

Flowering trees and plants now in full bloom include forsythias, magnolias, pink spring heath, yellow-flowered Corylopsis or winter-hazel, mountain andromeda and azalias.

Boston Super-Airport Is Planned

Proposal Would Give the City a Strong Claim for Transatlantic Terminal

Brings Europe Nearer

Plans for a new $4,500,000 superairport for Boston, which would place it on a par with the great airfields of the world, were made public today by the Massachusetts Committee on Aeronautics.

The committee's airport plan, which embraces a five-year program of development, visualizes a vast unbroken space extending from the present boundary highways out beyond Governors Island in Boston Harbor. This would allow a runway practically two miles long and 1500 feet wide upon which giant transatlantic airplanes could take off.

Sheltered Basin

Immediately offshore from this new great field would be a sheltered basin which would permit transatlantic flying boats to take off and alight. In conjunction with this basin will be a seaplane ramp so that transatlantic passengers may step off in proximity to hangars from whence the domestic airplane services depart from Boston.

This comprehensive airport scheme for Boston includes the installation of approach and blind flying radio apparatus which would make the East Boston airport an "all weather" field. With this new approach and apparatus it will be possible for airliners to take off and descend upon this field in dense fog or weather that today would normally cause cancellation of scheduled air services. This radio scheme also includes all the necessary lighting incidental to the operation of the blind flying system as well as other lighting aids necessary to a well-ordered, first class field.

Dredging Contract

Already a $1,000,000 dredging contract has been signed and let by the United States Army engineers. Shortly dredges will be sucking up mud from the bottom of the harbor to add many acres to the field. Later, steam shovels will begin biting into the sides of Governor's Island and transferring this earth into the harbor. This latter development was recently consummated with the signing by Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, technical director of aeronautics for Massachusetts, and Mayor Mansfield of a 50-year lease of Governor's Island.

In the city of Boston's hands now are $500,000 which will be disbursed by William H. Long, Park Commissioner of Boston, to assist in the city's co-operation with the state board.

From federal funds an additional $3,000,000 is available for the major portion of the Boston airport enlargement which will be the work of constructing the runway from the road out to Governor's Island. Preliminary to the leveling of Governor's Island timber bulkheads will be constructed from the present limits of the airport to Governor's Island shutting off the harbor water. The space between the bulkheads will be filled with earth from the island to make a solid foundation for the extended runway.

Early Fulfillment

These projects are visualized by the Committee on Aeronautics for immediate fulfillment. In the general plan of Boston's airport improvement are other changes which will be made or perhaps even be dropped for others as the future of the airport determines the proper course to pursue.

Looking into the immediate future, the Committee on Aeronautics composed of architects, engineers and lawyers combining all the talent necessary for every phase of development work, studies charts of the projected transatlantic courses which have been tentatively agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain as logical air routes between the two continents.

One of these courses leaps from Ireland, touches the North American continent at Newfoundland, and thence to Truro, N. S., and Montreal. Connection to the United States of course already exists between Montreal and New York.

Studying the course, the committee saw, however, that a direct route to the United States lay inevitably through Boston. It saw that it would be more advantageous to have transatlantic planes land at Boston, for connecting planes could reach Toronto and Chicago much more easily from Boston than any other city.

Unequaled Facilities

Surveying the airport facilities up and down the Atlantic coast the committee ascertained that practically nowhere on the Atlantic seaboard exist the facilities equal to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Enlarged Airport Proposal in Brief

THE enlarged Boston airport visualized by the Massachusetts Committee on Aeronautics briefly includes extension of the field from the present bordering highways out beyond Governors Island; a marine basin to anchor and allow takeoff and descent of large transatlantic flying boats; approach and blind flying radio apparatus permitting planes to land in weather that would normally shut down the field's activities; ramps for seaplanes and flying boats; necessary lighting.

Work to be financed by a $4,000,000 loan approved in Washington for the portion of the work; $1,000,000 dredging contract already signed and let; $500,000 to be dispersed by William P. Long, Park Commissioner of Boston.

State Committee on Aeronautics Submits Its $4,500,000 Plan

City to Co-operate

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—Melodrama by Ayn Rand, with John Litel, Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20.

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD", (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel by Jack Kirkland. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATRE—"Deep Sea Harvest," "Hong Kong Highlights," "Sirens of Syncopation," "Timber Giants," latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "Mine Disaster."

MEMORIAL—"The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

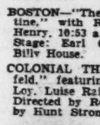
METROPOLITAN—Joan Bennett and Cary Grant in "Big Brown Eyes." 10 a. m., 12:26, 3:01, 5:36, 8:11, 10:46. Stage: Jack Benny, Mary Livingston, Kenny Baker, Chicken Sisters, with big revue. Sevitsky's Orchestra.

FINE ARTS—"Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10.

TREMONT—William Powell in "Kennel Murder Case." 10:20 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Also "The Age of Indiscretion," with May Robson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

BOSTON—"The Return of Jimmy Valentine," with Roger Pryor and Charlotte Henry. 10:53 a. m., 1:57, 5:01, 7:47, 10:15. Stage: Earl Carroll Vanities, featuring Billy House.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Boulder Dam," with Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis and Lyle Talbot. Fenway: 2:28, 5:65, 7:42, 10:19. Paramount: 10:33 a. m., 1:22, 4:12, 7:02, 9:52. Also "Too Many Parents," featuring Frances Farmer and Lester Matthews. Fenway: 1:10, 3:47, 6:24, 9:01. Paramount: 9:13 a. m., 12:03, 2:53, 5:43, 8:33.

UNIVERSITY—Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Voice of Bugle Ann." 1:35, 5, 8.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Also "Hell-Ship Morgan," with George Bancroft and Ann Sothern. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Mr. Marriage," featuring Claire Trevor, Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick and Paul Kelley. 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Modern Times," with Charlie Chaplin. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "March of Time." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

UPTOWN—"Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 1:20, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Love on a Bet," with Gene Raymond, Wendy Barrie and Helen Broderick. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

EXETER—"I Conquer the Sea." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:10, 6:05, 9.

MODERN—"Thirteen Hours by Air." 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:08, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. Also "Snowed Under." 10:24 a. m., 12:57, 3:30, 6:03, 8:36.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Fiesta Mexicana." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

N. E. RAILROAD AGENTS ASSOCIATION—Forty-ninth annual Ladies' Night. Musical entertainment by Morgan Memorial Quartet. Motion pictures "The Royal Gorge Route," by F. Carleton Johnson. South Station Restaurant Dining Room. 6:30.

THE BARN (36 Joy Street)—"War," by Michael Artsibashev, a four-act play, directed by Lilian Arnold. 8:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Tomorrow

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Orchestral concert, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. 2.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. City Square Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

SYMPHONY HALL—Pension Fund concert: Bach's St. Matthew Passion, performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 4:30 and 8. (Given in two sessions because of its length.)

Other Events

FORD HALL YOUTH FORUM—Symposium on "Young People's Political Credos." Speakers: Alfred M. Bingham, Jeffrey Campbell, Thomas H. Eliot, Christian A. Herter, and Emanuel Levin. 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—All day outing at estate of Harold F. Jacobsen, Kendal Green, Weston. Hikes and games.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Illustrated lecture on "Bells, Carillons and Change Ringing," by Edward B. Gammons, Copley Square. 3:30. Also "An Evening of Poetry, Drama and Humor," by Edward Abner Thompson, of the Curry School of Expression. 8.

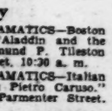
WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Informal meeting. Address by Hon. Felix Forte. Community singing and music by Italian soloists. 48 Beacon Street. 5:30. Monday: Last of the series of Round Tables. Address on "The Political Situation Up to Date," by Mrs. J. Hasbrouck Le Fevre. 11 a. m.

Monday

DORCHESTER WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Edmund P. Tileston School, 108 Babson Street. 10:30 a. m.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater in "Don Pietro Caruso." North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street. 1:30.

MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY — Illustrated lecture on "Wild Life Conservation in America," by John H. Baker, executive director of the National Audubon Association. Horticultural Hall. 3.



NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Talk on "The Romance of Early American Art," by Anthony J. Philpotts. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

Rhode Island A. F. of L. Talks Of Third Party

Also Discusses Industrial Union Issue as Opposed to Crafts

100 Locals Convene

Failure to Pass Anti Injunction Bill Cited as Need for Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25—A showdown on the long-discussed question of forming a third party, entirely independent of Republicans and Democrats alike, was scheduled to be the principal item of business before the annual convention of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. The session opened today with delegates from 100 A. F. of L. locals in attendance.

Dangling before delegates' eyes was the anti-injunction bill, most cherished measure on the labor calendar. It is due to come up for vote in the State Senate on Tuesday, and the fact that it has not yet been passed was the chief reason advanced today by Francis J. Gorman, vice-president, why the Labor Party should be launched. He used the delay in action on the bill as an illustration of the way promises of the established parties have been broken.

Some Think Law Will Pass

Last March, James H. Kiernan, administration spokesman, promised a Labor Party convention that the anti-injunction bill would be among the first the Democrats sought to pass.

On the other hand, opponents of the new political party movement will seek to defend the present administration by calling attention to the legislation already passed which provides for regulation of industrial home work, establishment of a minimum wage law and the revised compensation law. They will also point out that the anti-injunction law has a fair chance of passage through the Republican-controlled Senate next week

Republicans Blamed

What was believed by the Democratic readers to have been an attempt on the part of the Republicans to eliminate any chance of the Democrats keeping the labor vote control, which they have enjoyed during recent years, came when unanimous consent was asked in the Senate for an amended compensation act consideration.

The new bill introduced in the House and approved by that body is admittedly being used by the Democrats to obtain the anti-injunction law. The new act amends the law enacted last month and which the G. O. P. disapproved but did not have sufficient strength to defeat.

Since then they have obtained control of the Senate through the aid of two independents who had previously voted with the Democrats. Had the act passed it was generally understood that the G. O. P. would defeat the anti-injunction, although it was reported at the State House that the Republicans had made a trade with the Democrats whereby they could have the compensation changes for the labor-sought bill.

Ranking second in interest to the labor party question is the proposal of several organizations to have the convention go on record for the industrial form of unionism.

Hot Debate Promised

This move, which will be led by the United Textile Workers of America which is organizing along the vertical union lines, will be strongly opposed by the building trades' delegates who function under the craft union setup.

It was learned reliably that more fuel would probably be tossed into the controversial fire by the introduction of a resolution which would prevent officers of local unions, central bodies and executive boards of major labor units from holding political jobs and retain their union leadership.

Several attempts have been made to pass similar resolutions at recent sessions of the Rhode Island Textile Council but the moves have been unsuccessful by small margins.

At least six influential leaders of American Federation unions are holding State positions and at the same time they are directing the affairs of their organizations.

The group, who plan to present the resolution, say that it is their contention that "no man can serve two masters."

Parade of Ships To Mark Week End In Boston Harbor

Passenger liners entering or leaving Boston this week end total eight big deep-water vessels, flying house flags of six well known shipping companies.

First of the marine parade is the Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships fleet, in today from Halifax, taking on about 50 vacationists, steaming for the south on a 30-day cruise.

Tomorrow comes big craft aplenty, starting in the early morning with the Anchor liner Tuscania, from Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry, due at East Boston at 8 a. m. The craft brings 41 passengers for Boston.

From similar points comes the Cunard White Star Liner Carinthia with 44 passengers for Boston and 136 for New York, taken aboard at Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, and due at East Boston about 11 a. m Sunday.

Also arriving Sunday is the Dollar Line steamer President Polk, completing its thirty-eighth voyage around the world, touching at such ports as Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang and Bombay. The vessel has seven passengers for Boston.

Bound for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia, casts off from East Boston at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow with close to 400 passengers. Booked to sail are such ocean enthusiasts as John C. Plimpton of Norwood, just back from a four months cruise to the West Indies in a private yacht, who is to visit England. Robert DeLuce, Boston astrologer is another passenger. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. King of the Back Bay are going to their summer residence in England.

Monday three boats are due to come in, the American Export Lines steamer Excambion with 15 passengers from the Mediterranean, the United Fruit Company's steamer La Perla with four passengers from the tropics and the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, completing a 30-day cruise and bringing close to 100 passengers.

Bid to Harvard Fete Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP)—The Senate adopted a resolution yesterday authorizing President Roosevelt to extend to world governments and individuals an invitation to join in observing the three hundredth anniversary of Harvard University.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge (D) of Massachusetts, would create a commission to be headed by the President and consist of four other persons of his choosing, the president of the Senate and four of its members, the Speaker of the House and four of its members. The commission would co-operate with the university and local officials in working out celebration plans.

Mr. Roosevelt, a Harvard man, would be honorary chairman of the commission. The proposal calls for a $10,000 appropriation. The measure now goes to the House.

Fin Com Inquiry Forecasts Revised Coal Plan for Relief

Up and Down Beacon Hill

From the ashes of last winter's coal delivered to welfare recipients by companies under contract with the city, the Boston Finance Commission is attempting to build a case for reorganization of the city's system of distributing coal to those receiving welfare.

At hearings in the City Hall, recipients have complained that the ashes can hardly be distinguished from the original coal. They dumped some of the original "dust" on Finance Committee tables to prove it. Fortified with several exhibits of this sort, the Finance Committee goes on with its hearings in the face of Mayor Mansfield's contentions that charges of "fireproof" coal deliveries are "highly exaggerated."

Receiving Coal Dust

Dozens of persons on relief have testified to receiving "coal dust." They told of drivers commanding 50 cents to $1 for carrying coal up one or two flights. They complained of delays in coal deliveries, causing considerable suffering. They unfolded other stories which, if true, constitute a form of tyranny typical of medieval times.

With the Finance Commission furnishing the initiative, welfare recipients have either come to the hearings themselves or sent representatives with their tales of using kerosene to make the coal burn. Practically all of them reported their troubles to the Welfare Department and the coal companies, evidently without getting much satisfaction.

That, in brief, is what lies behind the picture of coal hearings going on daily at City Hall. Correct or incorrect in details, the picture gives rise to a recommendation for handling welfare coal with less chance for political grab-bagging and greater assurance that persons on relief will be treated like human beings.

Call Coal Companies

The recommendation—that the Mayor call together all the Boston coal companies and ask them to fix a standard price on coal delivered to welfare recipients, then allow the person on relief to pick his own coal company—is offered by Robert G. Wilson, member of the city council and instigator of the investigation.

Mr. Wilson said he thoroughly believed that reputable coal companies would be glad to help the city relief situation by quoting prices substantially lower than the market price of coal and establish competition for the city's business on a basis of service and quality. Welfare recipients shop where they choose to for food orders. Why not for coal?

Under the existing system, the city accepts contracts from low bidders. This system, Mr. Wilson declares, opens the doors for companies to get city business without the facilities to handle it. If they had the facilities, he said, they could not quote such low prices. In the case of the coal companies now handling 80 per cent of the city's welfare business, trucks had to be hired. Drivers were not responsible to the coal company for their actions.

Similar to Others

The Wilson plan is similar to one proposed by the Anthracite Institute of New York, a plan said to be working successfully in many parts of the country.

Whatever the outcome of the Finance Commission hearings, it is asserted that welfare recipients should feel, as a result of the hearings, that the city is interested in their claims to the common American privilege of protection. Ostensibly, the investigation aims at the coal companies. But in the coal contracts with the city, a clause states that the city can inspect the books and check the contents of deliveries at any time.

If, the question is asked, these deliveries have been properly checked, how have so many complaining persons on welfare been located by the Finance Commission?

If the deliveries have not been properly checked by the city (and that means the Sealers of Weights and Measures and the Welfare Department) are the coal companies or the city to blame?

These are the issues faced by the Finance Commission.

In matters requiring investigation, the commission has the power to summon witnesses without any formal charges being made against anyone. In this respect, the commission has greater power than a grand jury. But it cannot convict. All it can do is report, with recommendations for action to be taken, to the mayor, the governor, the legislature, city council or district attorney. The rest is up to them.

Tiny Strayed Bird Far From Habitat Visits Cambridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25—The first sycamore warbler ever to be recorded in Massachusetts and the second in New England was seen on April 23, and verified by a number of ornithologists, it was reported today. The occurence, which caused the droll spectacle of numerous grown men and women clambering over the fences in the vicinity of Mount Auburn Cemetery, here, has caused quite a stir in ornithological circles, since this particular type of warbler usually inhabits the Mississippi Valley from Michigan to Louisiana.

The bird, a male, was found by Dr. and Mrs. Richard Tausey of Cambridge and conveniently remained in the vicinity long enough to be identified officially the next day.

"It is a very rare event to find a bird new to the State," explained Fred M. Packard, worker at the Austin Ornothological Research Station at North Eastham, "for the region is thoroughly combed all the time. It is the more surprising in that the winds have been northwesterly during the last week or so, except for a very brief period of southwesterly winds. How so small a western bird (the sycamore warbler is about five inches long) got here is difficult to understand."

Keep Up With Times, Young Engineers Told at Conference

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25 (AP)—Undergraduates of a dozen technical schools were told that the successful engineer keeps abreast of the times, at the opening of the two-day session yesterday of the fourth annual New England student conference sponsored at Yale by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Harry R. Wescott, vice-president of the society, and Prof. S. W. Dudley, chairman of Yale's mechanical engineering department, addressed the undergraduates after they had inspected several New Haven manufacturing plants.

Five undergraduates presented papers: A. L. Buffington of Brown, S. Cartin of Clarkson Tech, Frank H. Cowan of Maine University, W. J. Diamondstone of Northeastern and J. T. Maddock of New Hampshire University.

Soloist

Keith Falkner (THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR)

Baritone, Who Will Sing With the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Its Pension Fund Performances of Bach's St. Matthew Passion, in Symphony Hall Tomorrow and Monday

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

FOR the penultimate program of the Boston Symphony season, Dr. Koussevitzky chose Beethoven's Eighth Symphony and Tchaikovsky's Fourth, and between them placed Respighi's "Pines of Rome," in memory of the late composer. The "Pini" was not an ideal choice for the purpose; but it had recently been played in another series of concerts and the orchestra is very busy preparing the St. Matthew Passion for the Pension Fund concerts Sunday and Monday.

The performance of Respighi's music did him full honor. That of the Tchaikovsky symphony was also full-voiced and eloquent. But the high light of the concert was the performance of Beethoven's "little" Eighth. The reading was quieter, less strained, than some Dr. Koussevitzky has given us in the past. And despite some slips in the cello and trumpet sections in the third movement, it was played with an incomparable delicacy, clarity and charm. The Allegretto scherzando, in particular, had a Mozartean lightness and elegance that could hardly be improved upon. And the performance as a whole was marked by rightness of proportion and aristocracy of style. L. A. S.

Goodspeed's Book Shop

PENCIL drawings, water colors and etchings of marine subjects by George C. Wales are on view at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place.

These subject pictures are of special interest to those whose tastes and pursuits lie in shipping and the sea. Mr. Wales brings to these portrayals of boats knowledge which gives authenticity to the depictions. The etchings are of particular interest because he seems to work with greater ease on the plate, gaining both portrait and pictorial values.

A collection of aquarelles by a young water colorist, Wil King, is shown besides at Goodspeed's. The pictures are telegraphic depictions of the great outdoors. Few strokes, few colors tell the story, but Wil King seemed to possess the gift to discern the salient direction, the appropriate tone, and indubitably he succeeded in communicating the exhilaration he felt before scenes of the outdoors.

Twentieth Century Club

Bostonians will feel a very homelike atmosphere at the Twentieth Century Club. The water colors by Rosina Don Dero present in the aggregate a good panoramic display of Boston. The artist has selected many typical views and depicted them with a view to a careful, objective representation. It has been accomplished successfully, and at times, for us as native Bostonian, touchingly. We respond particularly to the scenes which include the Boston Common with Beacon Hill seen through a film of trees. Downtown subjects are also represented very characteristically. Miss Don Dero displays great diligence in painting many unrewarding details, including façades, street traffic and cumulative objects which add up to a city scene. In most pictures the aquarelle is handled with authority, appropriately subdued. The average painter would get tangled up in such details and be obscured with muddy color.

City Club

Etchings and mezzo-tints of Claude Lorraine's "Liber Veritatis" are shown in the Lounge of the City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. This French landscapist of the seventeenth century was an innovator in his day and his "Liber" inspired the Englishman, Turner. In many respects little has been added in the matter of reproducing landscape in graphic art. Draftsmen today could learn much from the animated line, the fluent calligraphy, the concise drawing of Claude Lorraine. D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	"Blue Room Echoes": string	Hartwick College Glee Club..	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Alma Schirmer, pianist.....	orchestra; soloists	Thomas Broadhurst, stories..	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch .	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Drake University relays.....	children's program	"Action Sales Scheme".....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; talk.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	Frederic William Wile, talk..
6:15	Captain Tim's Story.....	Thurn's Bavarian Orchestra.	"News of Youth".....	Bachelors Quartet; piano duo
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs.	Studio vocalist; talk.....	Scores; Ray Jones, songs.....	Ralph Mylund, songs; organ..
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels....	Sports Review, Jay Wesley....	Minute Men: speaker.....	Sport reports; organist.....
7:00	King's Jesters: quartet.....	NBC concert orchestra.....	"Family on Tour": Frank	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	Talk; Hawaiian music.....	Human Side of the News.....	Parker; comedy; orchestra.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches	Studio speaker	Recorded dramatic sketch...	Getting the News, Tip O'Neill
7:45	by rabbis; choir; music...	Strange As It Seems.....	"Musical Moments"	Terry O'Toole, songs; organ..
8:00	Henri Deering, pianist.....	Your Hit Parade: Hoff's	"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":	Morton Downey, tenor; Dick
8:15	Boston Symphony Orchestra,	Orchestra; Loretta Lee;	Fannie Brice; Benny Fields;	Stabili's Orchestra .....
8:30	Serge Koussevitzky, con-	Stuart Allen; Frimm Sisters	Patti Chapin; Jack Arthur;	Cincinnati Symphony Orches-
8:45	ductor; feature, Bee-	and Rhythm Kings, trios...	Al Goodman's Orchestra .	tra concert, directed by
9:00	thoven's Symphony No. 8.	Frank Fay Calling: Eddie Kay	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	Eugene Goossens, English
9:15	Armchair Quartet	and his orchestra.....	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch..	conductor; soloists; choral
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	Chateau: Smith Ballew; Ann	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....	groups .....
9:45	Burr; Verne; Lee and	Harding; Gloria Swanson;	"Revue": popular variety	Yankee News Service.....
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	Lillian Emerson; Yacht	Charlie Barnet's Orchestra...	Addresses, President Roosevelt
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists....	Club Boys; speakers.....	Charlie Barnet's Orchestra...	and Governor Lehman at
10:30	Addresses, President Roose-	George Olsen's Orchestra; Joe	Spotlight Revue: variety	National Democratic Club
10:45	velt and Governor Lehman	Penner; Irvin S. Cobb.....	Play from Schubert Theater..	Jefferson Day dinner, from
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	New York City.....
11:15	and his orchestra.....	Sports records; Stage Show;	Tommy Tompkins's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra.....
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	Charles Dornberger and his	Nick Lucas's Orchestra.....	Joe Sanders's Orchestra.....
11:45	Loma Orchestra	orchestra	Nick Lucas's Orchestra.....	Joe Sanders's Orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

(Daylight Saving Time)

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church service....	Salt Lake City choir and	"Freilicher Katzen": Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch....	Phil Saltman's piano club....	organ recital	dramatic sketch .....
12:30	Radio City Symphony Orch-	University of Chicago Round	Relay from Holland.....	"The Courts of Justice": dra-
12:45	estra concert: Viola	Table discussion	News relay from London.....	matic sketch .....
1:00	Philo, soprano soloist;	"Songs of Spring": Josef	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	Radio City Symphony Or.	Honti's Orchestra.....	ers; soloists; organ.....	strumental soloists .....
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Harold Nagle's Orchestra.....	Question Box period.....	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Dr. Daniel A. Poling; music	Talk by Marie Hall.....	Yankee News Service.....	and typical orchestra.....
2:00	Magic Key: relays from	Concert of modern Polish	French Trio: harp, violin and	Walter Kidder,, baritone;
2:15	London and Madrid; Mere-	composers, from Warsaw...	flute recital	Francis Cronin, organist.
2:30	dith Willson's Orchestra;	"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal	"St. Louis Blues": soloists;	Sonata recital by Eddy
2:45	sketch; comedy; orchestra	dramatic sketch	popular orchestra	Brown, violinist .....
3:00	"You": Gilbert Seldes.....	Anne Jamison, soprano; Josef	"Glimpses of Grand Opera":	Last concert of New York
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra.....	Honti's Orchestra	recorded program	Philharmonic - Symphony
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra.....	Ed Younger's Mountaineers:	Cosmopolitans: quintet	Orchestra, conducted by
3:45	Henri Deering, pianist.....	France Adair, soprano.....	Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole	Arturo Toscanini, Law-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Songs": dra-	Special program with	rence Gilman; speakers; G
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet.	matic sketch	speaker, chorus and organ	minor Symphony (Mozart);
4:30	"Senator Fishface and Pro-	Noble Cain and his Chicago	recital	Lenore Overture (Bee-
4:45	fessor Figgsbottle": variety	a capella choir.....	Donald Van Wart, pianist...	thoven); Symphony No. 7.
5:00	Special Lum 'n' Abner pro-	Pop Concert: orchestra, Wal-	Adrian O'Brien, tenor.....	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire
5:15	gram from Little Rock, Ark.	ter Logan, conductor.....	Fraternity House Party: pop-	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade.....	"Words and Music": recital.	ular recording	Julia Sanderson and Frank
5:45	Moody Institute Singers.....	"Fireside Fantasies"	Twilight Reveries; organ.....	Crumit; trio; orchestra ....
6:00	Evening Radio Journal.....	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	"Makers of History": sketch	York; speakers; music.....	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir...
6:30	Political speaker	News; "Musical Turns".....	Yankee News Service.....	"Smiling Ed" McConnell.....
6:45	Political speaker	Garden talk	All-Star Revue: variety.....	The Voice of Experience.....
7:00	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	"K-7": secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Bobbie Breen;	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	Johnny Green's Orchestra,	matic sketch; music.....	Parkyakakas; orchestra ..	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: vocalists....	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra..	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists..	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"Echoes from the Orchestra	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	"The World Dances": Lud	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Pit": orchestra, directed	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	Gluskin's Orchestra; soloists	senior choir; organ.....
8:30	by Emil Polak; male quar-	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	"Tibet—Last Outpost of Ro-	Joe Sanders's Orchestra.....
8:45	tet; vocalists	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	mance": talk; sketch.....	oJe Sanders's Orchestra.....
9:00	Jack Hylton and his Conti-	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Symphony Orchestra and	Morton Downey, tenor; Dick
9:15	nental Revue: soloists....	soloists; trio; orchestra....	mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,	Stabili's Orchestra .....
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist.	American Album of Familiar	conductor; Percy Grainger,	"Snapshots": Orpheus Chorus
9:45	Paul Whiteman's Musical	Music: soloists; orchestra.	pianist-composer	Yankee News Service.....
10:00	Varieties: Freda Lazier;	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"The Witch's Tale": sketch	"The Phantom Coach": dra-
10:15	soloists and quartet.....	Rapee, conductor; Florence	Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.....	matic sketch .....
10:30	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Easton, soprano soloist;	Freddie Rich's Penthouse	Bob Nolan's Orchestra.....
10:45	dramatization of old songs	speaker	Party: variety program.....	Bob Nolan's Orchestra.....

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WNAC, Address, Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese economist.

11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

6:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater: Sally Eilers and Richard Barthelmess in "Under Cover."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Rhythm": Gould and Shefter, piano duo.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Talk, "Wagner Slum Clearance Bill," Sen. Robert F. Wagner, New York.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Russ Morgan and his orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Fall River Strike Voted by Workers

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 25 (AP)—The executive board of the New England Utility Employees Alliance, employed at the Fall River Gas Works Company, held the power to call a strike today.

The alliance voted to strike last night but left the hour of the walkout up to the executive board. Members of the union claimed 10 men had been discharged for union activities but the company asserted seasonal trend caused their dismissal.

The strike vote followed a meeting of union officers and the management during which the company refused to accede to reinstatement demands.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, May 2, 5:15 p. m.; Friday, May 22, 9:15 a. m.; WJAR, 890kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of 'The Monitor Views the News' in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 2:30 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Historic Summer Hotel In Connecticut Is Sold

MILFORD, Conn., April 25 (AP)—The historic Hotel Trumbull, 150-year-old 30-room structure known to summer guests throughout the East, has been sold for an estimated $40,000.

Deeds in the transaction showing sale to Allen J. Nadeau, for 15 years associated with a hotel in Toronto, Canada, were filed late yesterday in the town clerk's office. The hotel was the property of the Gallagher Building Company.

For many years the hotel was known as the Larkin House.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
*Scythia	April 26	Galway	May 3	Apr. 25, 12 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 am
Pres. Harding	April 29	Plymouth	May 7	Apr. 28, 5:00 pm	Apr. 29, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm	May 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Malolo	San Francisco	May 2	Apr. 28, 4:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:30 pm

*Leaving Boston.

N. H. State and City Officials Advised on Financial Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—"We must soon cease the funding of current expenditures whether for relief or ordinary uses," Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada, told a gathering of fiscal and government officers of New Hampshire cities, towns and counties here recently.

"If unemployment relief costs are to continue at a high level," Mr. Chatters asserted, "why should we fund them any more than the operating expenditures for fire, police or schools."

Of the alternative of paying or refunding municipal debts, he said they should be paid wherever possible and declared that "for the future, municipalities should limit their debts more carefully, consider the necessity and purpose of each issue, schedule maturities carefully, use callable or optional bonds during periods of high interest rates and use public credit instruments only for useful and necessary public purposes."

Methods of Accounting

Mr. Chatters urged that since "we have practically no basis for comparing costs" methods of municipal expense accounting be developed and improved so that one municipality could judge its activities in the light of information regarding means used in another.

"Nothing," he pointed out, "could more effectively remove deceit from our political discussions than a knowledge of the costs of performing similar services in many municipalities."

In the selection of municipal officials, Mr. Chatters laid emphasis on appointing men with vision of a state as a whole who are big enough and courageous enough to overlook "the petty, selfish demands or organized and vociferous minorities."

And once the right men are chosen it was held to be their duty to use the best possible methods in carrying on their activities and to subject these methods to continuous study and criticism.

Pointing out that public employees deserve adequate compensation, Mr. Chatters asserted that Canadian cities have recognized this more than American cities. "Canada," he said, "can be proud of the officers found in very many of her municipalities since they are men with knowledge, vision and training."

Tribute to N. E.

Mr. Chatters paid tribute to New England as a region in which fewer municipal bond defaults are found than in any other section of the country.

"This is largely due to the thrift and honesty of your people," he said, "and it is true in spite of the fact that New England people are no better able to pay than those people in some of the sections in which municipal bond defaults are found."

The importance of Mr. Chatter's recommendations as to choice of municipal officers and local financial procedure was heightened by the statement of Enoch D. Fuller, Secretary of State, that the damage done by the March floods and "the heavy relief burden which our communities are carying can only result in higher tax rates and taxes."

"It is vitally important," asserted Mr. Fuller, "that we keep our counties, cities and towns solvent by adhering to New Hampshire's traditional policies of 'pay-as-you-go,' 'meeting maturing obligations and 'limiting expenditures to the point where they do not exceed income.'"

Behind the Microphones

A pleasant leave-taking which will cause a twinge of regret from the radio editors who have been printing the formal program listings for several years to the millions of listeners who have sat entranced before their radio set dials, is in store for listeners tomorrow.

For, when Arturo Toscanini ascends the conductor's stand in Carnegie Hall for the last concert of the 1935-36 season of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra over the combined American and Canadian networks, he will be conducting what may in all probability be his final radiocast in America. The concert will be heard over WAAB at 3 p. m., Sunday.

Mr. Toscanini is retiring from the Philharmonic at the close of this season and will henceforth confine his conducting to concerts abroad. He intends to do a series of concerts in Palestine and may possibly continue conducting such special events as the Bayreuth festival. Any or both of these concerts may be radiocast.

Farewell Concert

Mr. Toscanini's program for his last concert in America expresses his probable dislike to make this an occasion more than any other concert in which he has participated.

He has chosen Mozart's G Minor Symphony, Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture, No. 3, and Schubert's Symphony No. 7 in C major. A total of 115 stations in the United States and Canada will relay this program.

It is perhaps doubtful whether the great maestro could be persuaded to personally radiocast his own farewell to the United States but at all events Mr. Lawrence Gilman and directors of the Philharmonic Society will voice their regret over Mr. Toscanini's departure.

Other concerts over the week end, some of which include the season's "lasts," are:

Saturday

Boston Symphony Orchestra, WBZ, 8:15 p. m., Serge Koussevitzky conducting, in Handel's Concerto Grosso No. 6, Opus 6, and Beethoven's Symphony No. 8 in F major.

Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, WAAB, 8:30 p. m., in last concert of current season, with soloists and choral group of 350 voices. Program: Moussorgsky's "A Night on the Bald Mountain" and selections from opera "Boris Godounof"; Ravel's "Spanish Rhapsody" and Debussy's "The Blessed Damozel."

Lily Pons, coloratura soprano, just back from Europe, in musical program, WNAC, 9 p. m. Her songs: "Song of India," "With All My Heart," and Proch's coloratura "Air and Variations."

Ann Harding, Vera Van and Monroe Owsley in sketch, Olympic basketball players, and Yacht Club Boys quartet in Chateau, WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Addresses by President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York at National Democratic Club's Jefferson Day dinner, New York City, WAAB, 10 p. m., WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday

Satiric operetta, "Who Discovered America," by students of New England Conservatory of Music, WEEI, 10:30 a. m.

Tulip festival from Holland, relayed by short waves, WNAC, 12:30 p. m.

Radio City Symphony Orchestra and Viola Philo, soprano, WBZ, 12:30 p. m., Brahms, Schubert and Schumann lieder by Miss Philo.

Relays from London by H. T. Wells and by Spanish orchestra from festival at Madrid in Magic Key, WBZ, 2 p. m.

Concert of modern Polish music, relayed by short wave from Warsaw, WEEI, 2 p. m.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, WAAB, 3 p. m.

Jack Benny and company, with Kenny Baker, tenor, and Johnny Green's Orchestra, from studios of WBZ, Boston, WBZ, 7 p. m.

Vermont Republicans Name Judge Keynoter

BARRE, Vt., April 25 (AP)—Former Superior Judge Deane C. Davis of Barre will be keynote speaker at the state convention of Vermont Young Republicans to be held at Barre, May 9.

Among the guests will be United States Senators Warren R. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson, both of Vermont.

A platform of young Republican views, which may be helpful at the Republican State Convention three days later, was expected to be adopted.

Distinctive Hair Styling

All Kinds of Beauty Work

Permanent Waving with or without machine or electricity, $7.50 and up

Customers presenting this advertisement receive $1.00 credit on a permanent this next week.

Patch's Beauty Salon

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One man made over $100 in commissions very first day out. The unit is a defrosting and humidifying device for electric refrigerators—needed, wanted everywhere. Saves power, food, labor, and eliminates expensive repair cost.

If you're ambitious and a doer, here's a big opportunity — don't miss it. Costs nothing to investigate so call at 236 Huntington Avenue, Room 214, or phone Commonwealth 3570.

FROSTOFF CO. OF NEW ENGLAND

New Issue—All Sold.

$62,545,500

National Dairy Products Corporation

3¾% Debentures due 1951

(With Common Stock Purchase Warrants Attached)

To be dated May 1, 1936 and to be due May 1, 1951

Price 100½% and accrued interest

All of these debentures have been sold, either under the corporation's offering to its common stockholders or under the offering by the several underwriters to the holders of the corporation's outstanding 5¼% gold debentures due 1948. This advertisement appears solely as a matter of record and is neither an offering for sale nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of the debentures. Copies of a prospectus dated April 3, 1936, relative to the debentures, may be obtained by application only from such of the undersigned, or from such of the other several underwriters listed in the prospectus, as are registered dealers in securities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The First Boston Corporation — **Brown Harriman & Co.** Incorporated

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April 24, 1936.

Cold Fur Storage

Guaranteed Fur Protection

Avail yourself of Slocum's excellent Storage facilities. Our vaults are built on scientific principles and every known modern method is employed to give your Furs the utmost protection from Fire, Theft and Moths.

Phone Kenmore 1340 for Prompt STORAGE SERVICE

Beautiful Collection of Fur Capes, Scarfs and Wraps for Spring Wear.

Repairing —:— Restyling —:— Cleaning

W. V. SLOCUM

647 Boylston Street, Boston

Republicans Seek To Unite Factions In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 25—In an effort to co-ordinate activities of the several G. O. P. organizations in New Hampshire for the 1936 presidential campaign, the Republican state committee has undertaken to write a constitution which will centralize activity but preserve freedom of action

According to Robert W. Upton, state chairman, the measure will tend to line up the various groups in the over-organized Republican party in New Hampshire. When the Republican Women's clubs and the Young Republican groups were formed they were intended to maintain interest in party affairs during the off-seasons. But as a result some Republican chieftains believe rivalries have been developed.

Adoption of the constitution must wait until the state convention. If acceptable it will govern the action of the state committee in the fall campaigns.

Recognition of the extra-committee activities within the Republican state committee itself and acknowledgment of the work of women leaders will probably figure in the new constitution.

Development of the personnel and research resources for the speakers' bureau is second in the committee's pre-campaign program, according to Chairman Upton.

Slocum Elected Vice-President Of N. W. Ayer & Son

Announcement was made today by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia, that Lorimer B. Slocum, New England manager, has been elected a vice-president of the company. He will continue in charge of the New England office in Boston, with which he has been connected since 1923.

Mr. Slocum has been manager of the Boston office of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., since 1931. The company has had a New England office for 30 years.

Mr. Slocum is a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Laconia in 1898. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1921, and has been connected with N. W. Ayer & Son., Inc., since that time, first in Philadelphia and from 1923 in Boston.

He is a resident of Winchester and is a member of the finance committee there. He belongs to the Winchester Country Club, the Princeton Club of New York and the University Club of New York. He is president of the New England Princeton Alumni Association.

He lived at one time in Norwich, Conn., where his father, Dr. Joel B. Slocum, was formerly pastor of the Central Baptist Church. He married Miss Dorothy Gregson of that city.

N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., is the oldest and one of the largest advertising agencies. Founded in 1869, the agency now has offices in the leading cities in this country and branches in London, Montreal and South America. The Boston office was one of the first branches to be established, and is handling the advertising of many leading New England businesses.

Joker in That Moving North Tale

On April 1 New England was interested in newspaper stories that a textile mill in the South would pull up stakes and move North. The mill was not named but editors hailed the event as a victory for the skilled north over cheaper southern labor. Textile magazines discussed the unexplained news, attributing similar causes.

Today a joker was revealed in this April 1 story. For 25 days two Hyde Park textile mill executives have been reading the boastful printed comments with tongues in their cheeks. A southern mill is to move to Taunton, to be sure. But the cause is not the North's skilled labor advantage nor southern labor difficulties. It is simply a plan to reduce costs.

In Hyde Park, the Carl Stohn Company has manufactured textile novelties, corset cloth for example, since the war. In the early days labor was cheap in the south so the company established a weaving mill at Charlotte, N. C. At the Hyde Park plant thread was dyed, then sent to Charlotte to be woven. The cloth was then sent back to Hyde Park for finishing. Transportation by this process occupies 10 days to two weeks.

Today's market demands "hand-to-mouth" service. Orders must be filled at once. Buyers won't wait two weeks extra for unnecessary transportation. Since NRA days labor costs have risen in the South almost equaling northern standards. To wipe out this 650-mile transportation time, and costly expense, Carl Stohn himself purchased a closed cotton plant from the city of Taunton, scarcely an hour's drive from Hyde Park.

In August, or thereabouts, the Stohn mill, which employs about 300, will be moved from the Charlotte plant, where the lease is soon to expire. Hereafter the company can complete all its operations without delay, and meet market demands with lower costs.

Monitor Radiocast Over WBZ Changed

WITH the rearrangement of radio program schedules caused by daylight saving time, the afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News," will be heard from 12:30 to 12:45 p. m., beginning Monday, April 27, over Station WBZ, Boston. The evening radiocast of the Monitor news will be heard as usual at 5 o'clock.

The Monitor news will be heard on WORL, Boston, during the daylight saving time period at the same time as before, 12 noon and 6 p. m. On shortwaves the Monitor news will continue to be radiocast at 5:30 p. m., daylight time, over W1XAL, Boston, on 11.79 megacycles.

N. E. Industries Protest Higher Rates to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25—Voice of New England industry was raised here yesterday in opposition to proposed changes in railroad freight rates between New England points and eastern Canada.

William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, appeared in opposition before railroad representatives of lines serving eastern United States and Canada at a hearing in the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Day assailed proposed rate levels as high compared with like rates previously prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as reasonable. Mr. Day represented also the New England Traffic League, the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, and the New Bedford Board of Commerce.

Effect on New England, it was said, would be (1) to make it difficult if not impossible for industry to profitably compete in Canadian consuming markets with Canadian industries; (2) to make it difficult to compete in Canada with highly competitive producing areas in the United States which are so situated from a distance standpoint as to obtain under rates based upon mileage, more attractive adjustments than will apply from New England under the pending proposal.

Three States Join In Plan to Control Connecticut River

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (AP)—An informal committee, representing Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, was organized at a meeting here yesterday to work for flood control in the Connecticut River Valley, to be financed by the Federal Government.

Arthur T. Murray, president of the United American Bosch Corporation of this city, was elected chairman of the committee. The Bosch plant was one of those inundated by the recent flood here. The committee represents business concerns, civic groups and city and town governments in the Connecticut Valley flood area.

The object of the committee, as outlined at the meeting, is to exert pressure directly upon Congress and President Roosevelt. Speakers stressed the importance of immediate action, if anything is to be accomplished before the adjournment of Congress, now set for early in June.

Seek Official Sanction

The members if the committee will return to their various communities and there seek official sanction to act authoritatively, in co-operation with the other committeemen.

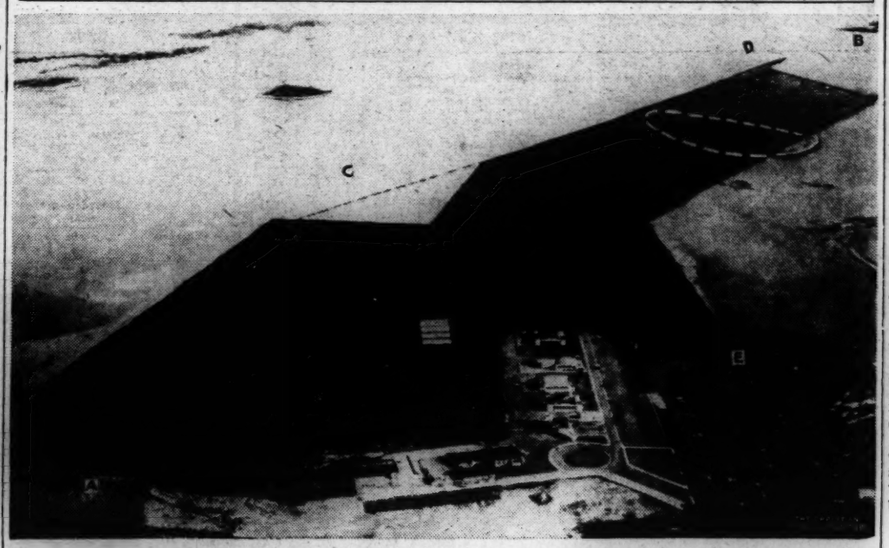
Speakers at the meeting voiced the opinion that to wait for state compacts to effect a flood control program for the entire Connecticut Valley watershed would take too long, and might mean another disastrous flood before measures to prevent it are put in force.

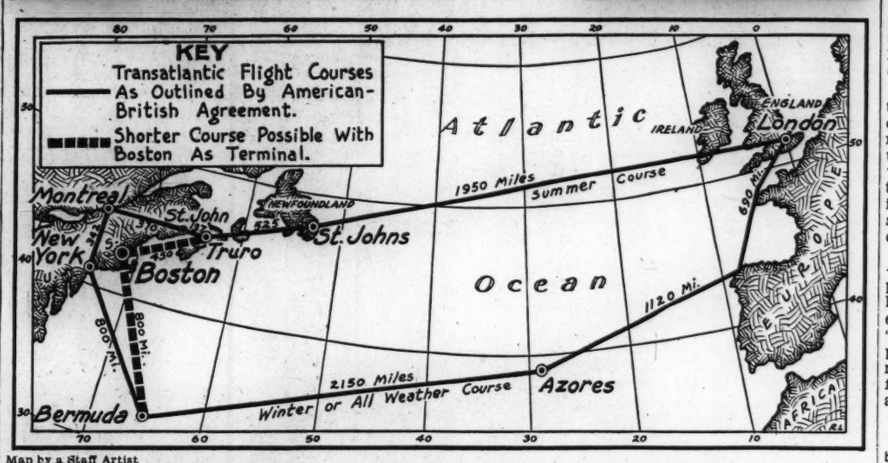
Subcommittee Named

A subcommittee representing the three states, which will probably go to Washington within the next two weeks, is composed of Mr. Murray, chairman; F. S. Read of Holyoke, Mass.; Albert Newfield of the Hartford (Conn.) Chamber of Commerce, E. W. Smith of Westfield, Morton F. Downing of Bellows Falls, Vt.; W. F. Richardson of Brattleboro, Vt.; William I. Baucus of Northampton, Mass.; B. E. Spencer of Middletown, Conn., and James R. Dearden of West Springfield, Mass.

The meeting was held here under the auspices of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. Among those present was Attorney General Edward J. Daley of Connecticut, acting as representative of Gov. Wilbur Cross.

Boston Shows Its Claims for Transatlantic Air Terminal





Map by a Staff Artist

Upper—East Boston Airport Extension and Governors Island Project. A-B—Locations of Towers for Radio Directional Beam for Airplane Approach and Blind-Landing System. C-D—Central Basin Area Reserved for Flying Boats in Transatlantic Service. E—Ramps for Flying Boats and Seaplanes. The Dotted Line Represents Governors Island
Map Indicating the Shorter Course From Boston Europe

'Invisible' Export Trade Called Help to Jobs in New England

Answers to Governor Curley's ideas on American foreign trade continue to echo through seaminded New Englanders, where shipping was the basis of early colonial fortunes and where tall ships were built to carry goods under clouds of white canvas.

Governor Curley took the negative side in a radio forum debate about the need and value of foreign trade a short time ago. Today repercussions are felt in unexpected places. The Boston Port Authority, supported jointly by the State and by the City of Boston, is made up of a group of men that includes John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston, known for his interest in shipping and for his boosting of the port of Boston. Mr. Fitzgerald made no bones about replying to the Governor and taking him to task for his attitude. He even challenged Mr. Curley to a debate on the subject and remarked that Boston Garden would be too small to accommodate the crowd that would attend.

Automobile Manufacture

Today at the Chamber of Commerce was found George F. Bauer, export manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. He, too, disagreed with the Governor.

The motor executive is on a trip through southern New England cities, studying effects of the reciprocal trade agreements program upon local conditions. Conferences with groups interested in foreign trade have been arranged for him in important centers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Taking the Governor's home city —Boston—Mr. Bauer said that exports—both "invisible" and direct—have an important bearing on full employment of workers in this area. "Invisible" exports, Mr. Bauer explained, are materials and parts made in one locality but worked into finished products and finally sent abroad from another.

Reciprocal Policy

"Exports of leather, textiles, rubber tires, safety razor blades and wood products in Massachusetts amounted to $112,000,000 in 1929," he said. "In 1932, export shipments of these products fell to a low of $32,000,000; but under the new reciprocal trade policy, they are again increasing to a normal level.

"With improvements in the large-scale exporting industries, such as the automobile, typewriter, refrigerator, radio, canned goods, and similar groups, there have been advantages to Boston of both a direct and indirect nature. Numerous concerns in Boston supplied Detroit motor manufacturers with essential products which were later shipped abroad as part of the completed motorcar. Among these invisible exports, produced in this area, which go into the manufacture of an automobile, are flexible tubing, lamp connectors, tire covers, brake pedals and drums, fire extinguishers, felt, tungsten alloys, ammeters, voltmeters, belts, cables, castings, gages, clutches, gaskets, gears, lamps and body lining."

Localities Interact

Sales of American motor vehicles in foreign countries rebounded from a low of 180,000 units in 1932, to 565,000 last year, he said.

"This improvement has brought with it an increasing demand for parts manufactured in the Boston area. Consequently there is a close relationship between a healthful employment situation in this area and the success attending efforts to expand exports of automotive and other products from the United States."

Under the reciprocal tariff policy, automotive sales in overseas markets are expected to work back gradually to the record of 1929, when 1,000,000 American motor vehicles were sold in foreign lands, Bauer forecast. "If that goal is reached, there will, of course, be a doubling in demand for supplies such as the Boston area provides," Mr. Bauer remarked.

Switzerland and Honduras

Regarding the recently concluded Swiss and Honduras reciprocal trade agreements, he said that the United States was granted concessions on a wide range of products, many of which are important to the farmers, laborers, and manufacturers of Massachusetts. "The Swiss duties on tire casings and inner tubes have been bound against increase," he explained, "and the quota allotted our exports has been substantially increased."

The duty on chrome-tanned leather, an important American export to Switzerland, has been bound against increase and the quota on silk hosiery has been doubled. Tariff advantages granted by Honduras apply to 37 commodities, a number of which are of interest to Massachusetts.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Mrs. Elinore I. Johnson has resigned as a director of the Colgate-Palmolive Peet Company, $63,000,000 soap-perfumery concern, but feminine representation on the board remained with the election of her daughter, Mrs. Natalie J. Van Vleck. The Johnson family voted about 100,000 shares of Colgate-Palmolive Peet stock at the annual shareholders' meeting.

Steam Trawlers of American Design Bring Clubhouse Comforts to Seamen

Back in 1905, the English type of steam trawler, commonly referred to at the time as the "beam trawler," was introduced in the New England fisheries. That was when the Spray was built, on plans from the famous fishing port of Grimsby, Eng. Since that time the fleet of steam trawlers, now known as "otter trawlers," hailing from Boston and Gloucester, has increased materially, but the fundamental design has remained unchanged.

Today, however, three new Diesel-powered trawlers are building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, for the Forty Fathom Fisheries of Boston; and their design is distinctly American, introducing revolutionary innovations. Costing close to $600,000, the three boats are the largest fishing vessel construction project undertaken for years.

Conveniences

The names of the vessels are taken from the sea, in harmony with other craft of the fleet, and two of the new boats are to bear names of former trawlers used by the same company—Surf and Swell. The third has not yet been named. Featuring the new boats are streamline design, and modern conveniences never before found in the fishing fleet.

These include shower baths for the crew, large, roomy facilities for galley, drying rooms for drenched oilskins, wash room, quarters for officers, greater power, more advanced electrical equipment, air conditioning, modernized fish-hold and the start of what is expected to be an "American cycle" of trawler construction.

Crews are reduced by the Diesel power, 16 men all told being the number called for in the new boats, whereas 19 are commonly employed on the older steam trawlers. As fishermen pay their own keep out of proceeds of each trip, some have already introduced the electric ice chest. But most of them depend on the large cargo of ice taken out on each trip, with which the fish are kept cold until reaching port, to preserve their food. With electric ice chests, fishermen carry strawberries and cream out to the fishing grounds for their dessert.

Radio Outfits

Each new boat has capacity for 360,000 pounds of fish, against the average of 250,000-pound capacity on most trawlers. Radio equipment like that carried by transatlantic liners is planned in the new boats, the first of which is expected to be delivered early in August. The new craft are to be 144 ft. 8½ in. long overall; 131 ft. on the water line; 25 ft. beam and 13½ ft. depth. Hulls are to be riveted and of unusually heavy construction, plates being increased above present standard practice requirements as much as 50 per cent. Cruiser type sterns are provided. Each boat is to have heavy duty Diesel engine of 600 horsepower. Trawl winches are to have a generator engine of locomotive type.

Rails to Test Cut Fares Order

As had been hinted by the sentiment expressed in a recent meeting of officials of eastern railroads, the New Haven Railroad today was authorized to test in court the Interstate Commerce Commission's recent order setting coach fares at 2 cents a mile and Pullman fares to 3 cents a mile, effective on June 1. The test case was allowed in an order signed by Judge Carroll C. Hincks in the Federal District Court of Connecticut.

The New Haven, along with the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, has been a leader in opposing the fare cut, maintaining that the greater portion of their passenger traffic revenue comes from the type of business on which the rates are to be cut. The New Haven applied for an 18-month trial period in order to test the following proposed fare scheme which was denied by the I. C. C.:

1. Elimination of Pullman surcharge.
2. Pullman fares to be 3 cents a mile.
3. Coach fares to be 2½ cents a mile.

"Spring cleaning," the New Haven Railroad officials announced today, would take the "Comet," its Boston-Providence streamlined flier, off the rails for several weeks. A specially conditioned steam locomotive and two de luxe streamlined coaches of the road will be substituted and will operate on the same schedule and running time as the oil-electric train.

Connecticut School Gets $19,600 After PWA Wage Accord

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Approval of a disputed $19,600 grant for construction of a high school in Meriden, Conn. was anonunced today by the Public Works Administration.

The grant was part of a loan and grant authorization of $75,000 approved on June 20, 1934. PWA officials said the grant was held up in August, 1934, after the state engineer reported workers on the project were not receiving wages set up by PWA standards.

The new approval was given after a settlement provided for payment to the workers of back wages to compensate for the reduced amounts which had been paid them.

Gov. Bridges to Act In Boston Milk Case

CONCORD, N. H., April 25 (AP)—Governor Bridges announced today New Hampshire would intervene in the Boston milk marketing case against 28 Boston dealers as a matter of protection to New Hampshire producers adversely affected by these dealers' refusal to go forward with a milk-marketing agreement.

Failure to stabilize the Boston market, it was explained, would injure New Hampshire milk producers, nullify New Hampshire's efforts to stabilize its home market through the State Milk Control Board and would make it impossible for the state to participate in any control of its milk moving out of the state in interstate commerce.

Great Boston Super-Airport Plan Submitted

(Continued from Page 9)

those Boston enjoys. Boston's airport is close to the business center. It is able also to have a clear expanse of field free from hazard.

In New York it was seen that in order to get equal facilities to compete with the ones existing in Boston acres of ground would have to be reclaimed from the ocean at great expense with even longer distances than now prevail to the center of New York. Over in Newark numerous industrial hazards exist which it would be practically impossible to remove.

In the establishment of an airline across the Atlantic the committee realized that the choice of terminals would depend to a great degree upon the facilities offered. It therefore "jumped the gun" and outlined the present program to place Boston in a premier position for consideration for transatlantic terminals.

In the committee's pioneering work it worked closely with various federal and state agencies and was able to imbue them with its vision. Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of the General Headquarters Air Force, for instance, recently stated that the proposed incorporation of Governors Island into the present airport would without question make it one of the finest air fields in the world. Governor Curley of Massachusetts has long been in favor of the enlarged airport. Boston is fortunate in having such an able official as Commissioner Long in actual charge of the construction.

Nearer to Europe

Since Boston is nearer to Europe than New York the committee has encouraged airlines to establish service into Boston. It hopes that some of the airlines may even establish divisional headquarters in Boston. Boston's new airport would thus be a suitable point for transfer of transatlantic passengers to domestic airlines.

As evidence of the coming role of Boston in the transatlantic scheme, American Airlines, who operate into the city, will soon establish a direct route to Chicago from Boston. Eastern Air Lines, Atlantic coast operators, are considering an extension from New York to Boston which with their own lines would provide a direct connection from Europe to South America.

Thus the world role which awaits Boston and New England. The public must be brought to realize what a genuinely tremendous future the airport of Boston has. In this way Boston may enjoy an air reputation similar to the one that she once enjoyed on the sea.

Men Are Star Pupils In Cooking Classes

By the Associated Press

De Pew, N. Y., April 25

MRS. MARGARET METZGER, who teaches cooking and home economics to 19 men and boys, said today that men make better students than women.

"Men bring a definite viewpoint to the kitchen," Mrs. Metzger said. "Their work is thorough."

Mrs. Metzger teaches in a home economics class for men conducted by the Works Progress Administration and the state education department. Some of her students aspire to be cooks in CCC camps.

Experts Reveal Many Methods Of Figuring Age of Universe

How modern natural science estimates the eons of time elapsed since the beginning of the physical universe, was described at Harvard University recently by three leaders in the fields of astronomy, geology and biology. The meeting was sponsored by Harvard's chapter of Gamma Alpha, an organization of graduate students in the natural sciences.

Dr. Bart J. Bok of Harvard Observatory figuratively grasped the whole physical universe, now considered to be expanding like a soap-bubble, and "deflated" it. The vast regions of empty space, now thousands of light years across, were once again filled with closely packed celestial bodies.

20,000,000,000 Years Ago

Such was the picture of the physical universe in its youth, Dr. Bok said, "at a time some 20,000,000,000 years ago." Though this figure is about 500 times smaller than many astronomers had previously believed, Dr. Bok showed how it had been arrived at by several different methods—through examination of those shooting stars or meteorites which come to the earth from without our solar system, estimation of the rate by which some stars are burning out, and by noting the shift in the spectrum, of light coming from distant stars.

Just as sound from a locomotive whistle "howls down" as it roars away, so light from distant suns "howls down" or shows a shift from the red end of the spectrum toward the violet. By mathematical means the speed with which the star is traveling away from the earth can be figured and also its distance. Estimates can then be made on how long it has taken any particular star to reach its present position.

Geology's Methods

Dr. Alfred C. Lane, former professor of geology at Tufts and member of the National Research Council on the measurement of geologic time, described the clues geology gives on the age of the earth. He first figured the total amount of salt now in the oceans and by measuring the annual deposition was able to arrive at an approximate figure representing the number of years rivers have been carrying salt to the deeps.

Another method geologists commonly use, is to measure the depth of rocks formed in layers from mud deposited on ocean beds. This makes a cross-section of all geological strata some 400,000 feet thick. Then if the rate of deposit is estimated at 1000 years to a foot, the history of the physical earth is found to have been written in about 400,000,000 years.

More Effective Methods

Both of these methods Dr. Lane described as "much less effective than use of the rate of uranium disintegration." Uranium is highly radioactive rock which disintegrates at a known rate into ionium, polonium and finally into lead. The oldest rocks found, using radioactivity as a guide to age, were some 1,865,000,000 years old. Perhaps another 1,000,000,000 years could be added to this figure in order to turn the calendar back to earthly beginnings.

Marshaling the evidence of fossils which show the earth to have been populated for at least 400,000,000 years, Dr. Alfred S. Romer, curator of vertebrate palaeontology at Harvard traced the progression of animals from the crude vertebrates in Cambrian seas some 370,000,000 years ago.

Frankfurter For Utilities Urged

Appointment of Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School to the vacancy on the State Public Utilities Commission caused by the resignation of Abraham C. Webber of Newton was favored today by Attorney Wycliffe C. Marshall in a letter to Governor Curley. Mr. Webber resigned to succeed Alexander Lincoln on the State Board of Tax Appeals.

In recommending the appointment of Professor Frankfurter, Bryne professor of law at Harvard, Mr. Marshall added: "I am confident that he will be acceptable as a commissioner to the utility consumers of Massachusetts."

N. H. Gets Sand Storm

CONCORD, N. H., April 25 (AP)—High winds swept huge clouds of sand and silt down the Merrimack valley yesterday between Franklin and Manchester. From one to three feet of fine sand has been deposited by the recent floods on the once fertile lands of the valley. The dust in railroad coaches has proved a serious inconvenience to passenger travel. The sand has also damaged the generators that furnish light for the coaches.

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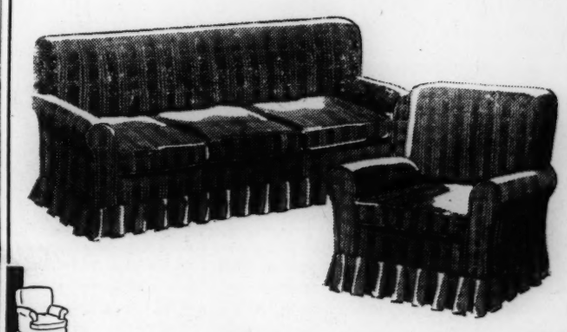

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Alert Young Observers

Whose Nature Notebooks Capture Loveliness

By A. Dorothy Horsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There was a child went forth . . .
The early lilacs became part of this child. . . .
And the third-month lambs and the sow's pink-faint litter. . . .
Walt Whitman

Filey, Eng.

ON MY bookshelves I have several volumes written by grave and learned men about the ways of nature. I also possess nature books which I value even more, all written by schoolgirls—people of seven years old and upward. The reason I like the latter best is because I think that children often understand and appreciate wild animals better than do grownups. Fabre, the great entomologist, thought so too, and always took his seven-year-old son, Paul, on his scientific expeditions. "Twenty paces away his sharp eyes will distinguish the real mound that marks a burrow from casual heaps of earth: his delicate ears catch the grasshopper's faint stridulation, which to me remains silent. He lends me his sight and hearing; and I, in exchange, present him with ideas, which he receives attentively, raising wide, blue, questioning eyes to mine.

Sharing Their Thrills

My own notebooks remind me of how one of our seven-year-olds once lighted upon a caterpillar of the Golden Plusia Moth, a species whose appearance in Yorkshire hitherto had not been recorded.

The younger naturalists do not always spell quite as well as the older ones, but this does not prevent us sharing their thrills. "In the evening I went to the white cliffs, there were towering cliffs, and a lot of sea gulls. I saw a lot of guillemots and some pufens for the first time in my life." A first visit to the world-renowned bird cliffs of Bempton cannot fail to be a redletter day in anybody's life!

One point that is entirely in favor of the younger generation of writers is that they never use long Latin words. One girl writes: "Saw one of those little animals that put a kind of spawn on flowers"—her way of referring to Anphrophora spumaria. And instead of Anthriscus sylvestris they speak of "mother-down" and "lady's-lace." Another habit I like of the new school of naturalists is that when words fail them they make a drawing.

I had always imagined from reading the works of the older naturalists that nature-watching was a very still, patient, solemn affair. But apparently this is not always the case. "I was going down the ravine (not at all quietly because I was pretending to be a galloping horse at the time), when in the middle of the path I saw a baby owl. I picked it up in my arms and it did not seem to mind a bit."

As a rule, however, more orthodox methods are adopted. "In the evening I was sitting in a field and it was getting quite dark. After sitting quite still for some time I heard various sounds coming from a wood close by. One was the croak of a pheasant, it kept making a queer croaking noise. Also a dove kept cooing in a tree and I heard an owl give an occasional twit-to-woo-o."

The little girl in the field is learning, unconsciously, to appreciate her Masefield:

Then the noise of the rooks fell slowly still
And the lights came out on the Clench Brook Hill
Then a pheasant cocked, then an owl began
With the cry that curdles the blood of man.

The present passion for specializing which may lead a man to devote his life to some obscure order of beetles, has no place with the younger generation. All is grist that comes to their mill. Woodland, seashore, pond, all teem with interest and form, so they contend that these are the classrooms, and the only classroom, where nature can be adequately studied.

"As I was in our yard," runs a vivid little word picture, "such a darling thing came in. It was running very quickly, then it stopped and glanced round to see if anything was coming, then it sat on its hind legs and began to wash itself. Ah! what was it? It was a brownygray, with two large ears and a fluffy tail, two sparkling eyes and two short legs and two long ones. It was a hare!"

Random Dippings

Dipping at random into the notebooks I read: "Four of us went to a little pond. The very first time we put the net in we caught a large female crested newt and a tiny pale almost transparent baby one. Its eyes were black and were about the only thing you could see of its face." "Among the rocks on the seashore we found a lot of animals. Under one stone was a butter-gunnel, which took quite a lot of catching as it slipped under stones. Someone picked up a masked crab by mistake for a tuft of seaweed. At the same time, M. found a dahlia anemone. It disguises itself by covering itself all over with stones. It was fixed firmly between two stones and refused to move after squirting lots of water about. However, we found two more which were added to the collection. Under a stone was a brittle starfish, which was luckily caught without breaking." (For a long time naturalists found it impossible to obtain a brittle starfish intact for museum purposes, because of this annoying habit of casting off its rays when alarmed.)

"On the beach the shrimpers had caught many different kinds of fish. There were weavers with their stings, shrimps and a very small flat fish. They were exactly the same coloring as the sand and they burrowed ever so quickly. There were also lots of silvery-herring sile. The last but not the least interesting was an angler fish. It was a most horrid-looking creature, rather round with a long tail. The feature which we noticed most, however, was its enormous mouth. When opened to its full extent, one can see nearly the whole of the inside of the creature. The fisherman told us that it has a method of its own of catching its prey and that it fishes without bait. On the top of its head it has a long spine about two inches long, which when fishing it holds up, and at the top there is a little light which attracts the fish. He then grabs them in his huge mouth when they come near."

© Fox Photos, London

A British Railway Turns Professor

A traveling "classroom" of the L. N. E. Railway. This enterprising British road has assembled a train representative of all special coaches used, and has been visiting various towns of England. It has recently held "class" at Nottingham and Leicester. Its route includes Lincoln, Norwich, Cambridge. At each stop, school children are conducted over the train by experts. Needless to say, the engine is, as shown here, the most attractive section of the train to the eager young visitors at all stops.

Helping Them Read the Paper

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

Like many others, I receive so much help from the Parent Column, in fact from all the pages of the Monitor, that I now wish to contribute what seems a wee bit, but about which I am, myself, so enthusiastic that I needs must share it.

We have three children, two boys, ten and fourteen, and a girl twelve. I have purchased three scrapbooks into which I put clippings from the Monitor. As the children do not read the Monitor as thoroughly yet as I do, I find it necessary to do the clipping myself. Into each book goes those articles best suited to the individual child, as very different subjects interest the different children. The oldest boy is of a philosophic turn, likes to read, especially about animals. Into his book go clippings on scientific subjects, astronomy, new trends in automobile manufacture and of course articles about animals. The younger boy is not interested in so-called deep subjects; I therefore give him pictures, jokes and things of lighter vein. He likes the Sundial stories. The little girl is a student, so a wide range of subjects interests her. As a piano student there are many helpful clippings for her. Articles on flowers, trees and birds also find their way into her book. She has a collection of the state flowers which appeared some time ago. I also put in short poems, such as Window Bouquet by Marion Brownell, a jem, and Peter Pan in London by Violet Allyn Storey. This latter had with it a delightful picture of Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens. She has recited some of these in school for oral work. Her teachers often ask where she obtains these lovely things. As we are located very often in a different school district each year the opportunity is presented to spread abroad word concerning the good to be found in the Monitor.

The two older children are required to report on current events once a week. I select several from the Monitor and let them choose one that interests them especially. They like to take these clippings to school but later we put them in their books. Recently a teacher asked for the clipping on the new Archives Building, entitled "The Government's Strong Box," so we secured a full page of the Monitor and gave it to her. One article of special interest to the children in the school was about 29 Canis Majoris, the constellation newly sighted in the Milky Way.

These scrapbooks are of interest to the mother as well as a help to the children. We feel, however, they deserve a better name than scrapbooks. (Mrs.) K. M. D. C.

North Dakota

Dear Friends:

So much help has come to us from the Monitor in general and especially from the Parents' Column that it is time that gratitude was expressed and some contribution made.

We have three lovely children in our family besides loving all in the whole world. We find that this universal love for all solves our problems at home.

One of the fairly recent Parent Columns about the family of different grades struck a syspathetic chord here for we have somewhat of that problem. Our children are in junior high school, intermediate department and primary department so, of course, we have had much to do to keep them companionable. It has been an interesting work, however.

We have found The Christian Science Monitor a great help. It has a common appeal to all ages and keeps the whole family inspired in every department of human life.

The bigger ones love to show the smaller ones the steps along the way. They love to be a good example and to teach the smaller ones.

The first child has been such a fine example to the younger ones in reading fine literature and knowing what he has read. He has lead the others on up in this line. He has paid attention to true law and has inspired the other two to do the same. The first one loved what the Monitor was doing so much that he sold the Monitor under many difficulties. Now he has taken up the Monitor circulation extension work which affords him a splendid opportunity to interview splendid people, which is a good education of itself. He sells many subscriptions. He is a help to the next child who is now a Monitor newsboy. They work together nicely. (Mrs.) A. E. E.

California

Dear Editor:

May I add my contribution to the readers of "The Parent." I have gained much from your columns in rearing a family of five children.

Boys in their early 'teen age like to assert their independence and feel grown up. To allow this stage of development to express itself, two brothers and a neighbor boy went for a few days' camping by themselves.

The minimum of equipment was packed in a car and taken as far as possible, and then carried some distance up in a canyon near a stream. They were much away from the highway and to themselves.

The pup tent was pitched under a low hanging sycamore tree. As they were in a restricted fire area, they used canned heat for cooking, which consisted only of frying bacon and eggs in a small fry pan, warming up of canned foods such as chili beans, soups, etc. The other foodstuffs such as bread, butter, jam, cookies and fruit were in a tin container. Blankets, flashlight, timepiece, tin plates, knives, forks and spoons, towels, card game and reading matter completed the equipment.

In their own minds, the boys thought that they were going to stay a week, and nothing was said to discourage them, but it was arranged that the parents would come up at the end of three days with more provisions if they cared to stay longer. Mother wisely guessed that three days and two nights would seem like a week, so the boys were willing to come home. After all the best part of any trip is "the homecoming."

The next year the two brothers, 12 and 14 years, were taken farther away to a public camp ground up in the mountains. The parents were much pleased when some fellow campers told them they need never worry about those two boys, that they were capable of taking care of themselves. How are we parents going to know that if we don't give these boys a chance to prove themselves?

I must add, these boys have been trained to help with the cooking and house work at home so they were not helpless before being put on their own. They have also been trained to choose their friends wisely and not to become too familiar with strangers, but always to be helpful.

Boys love the adventure of camp life, the sound of the creatures chirping around them at night, and the thrill of thinking they are grown up. (Mrs.) E. D. Y.

The Camp Letter Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

On two scores am I vitally interested in the movement toward more and better summer camps for children: one as a former teacher when I had the rare privilege of helping plan some phases of this interesting work, and now as a foster mother of a sturdy little fellow who's a bit young for camp life yet (but we expect time to remedy that!)

I know of few things more conducive to mental, moral, and physical improvement than the program of a well-conducted camp. It will take the kinks out of dispositions and inertia out of attitudes with a truly surprising speed. The usual requirement of uniformity of dress lends a sense of equality and the division of labor teaches co-operation. A summer in camp will contribute to your child's education more than a similar investment in almost any other type of vacation.

There will be quiet times which may really be a chance to find himself (and the opportunities for any quiet times seem to be rapidly dwindling in our modern homes). There will be nights spent outdoors with the stars for a tent (honestly, now, how long has it been since you have let pure wonder at the jeweled sky have control of your thoughts?). There will be widening of horizons—new friendships—new hobbies—new zest for this most interesting business of being happily and usefully alive!

In a great many ways the child will be encouraged to contribute to the general well being of the group in which he finds himself—he will be learning to do for others as well as having others do for him. To my mind, good camps during childhood summers are a reaching toward successful and well-adjusted adulthood. (Mrs.) D. K.

Vermont

Dear Sir:

I appreciate most highly the letters of parents relative to camp life for children as contained in The Christian Science Monitor, and would like to add a few words as to some things it did for my own little daughter in one season: Nine years of age and deprived of the loving presence of her mother during the hours of the day, the shy, silent child seemed to present a problem requiring an expert in child training.

We sent her to a camp where social atmosphere was of a very high order and the counselors were of the best qualities. Under wise direction the child was unconsciously led out of herself so that she was enabled to fit into the scheme of things and seemed to enter into the enjoyment of the sports and working at the various handicrafts. Particularly of these latter were silversmithing and knitting. She started to knit clothes for her dolls. This developed into the knitting of a sweater for herself after she came home, and finally into a suit for herself.

When she came home at the end of the season much of her shyness was gone, and her frequent invitations to her younger brother and sister of "Come on, folks," to engage in a play or game, were most welcome sounds to the ears of her parents.

Moreover, she lost a great deal of self-consciousness and learned to get along agreeably with others.

The price for her time in the camp seemed to her parents high; but they now feel assured that they could have made no better investment for the welfare of their daughter. (Mr.) J. K. G.

'Town Meetings' at School

Traditional New England System in Adapted Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Framingham, Mass.

INACCURATE voting will become a thing of the past in the town of Framingham, Mass., if junior high school students carry into their adult citizenship the practical idealism they are realizing in their student government system. Memorial Junior High School, at least, is now definitely established as a community, using the town meeting method of managing its affairs. Its three political parties operate under the names of Courtesy, Co-operation and Service. Each party applies to the principal of the school—A. Henry Ottoson—for a charter, and then presents a slate of candidates. Officers elected correspond to those of the home town. They are a moderator, a town clerk, a treasurer, and a board of selectmen, one from each home room, including even the seventh-grade pupils of Junior I. This group of officers, or this student council, representing about 600 children, meets with the principal, who acts as an adviser. Should the latter, however, wish to speak to the group, he must appeal to the moderator as a citizen should, in the assembly hall.

They Take It Seriously

The visitor who wanders into a meeting of the council will be at once impressed by the quiet dignity of the assembly, by the seriousness with which a girl of 14, the moderator, may be presiding; by the poise with which boys or girls ranging anywhere from 12 to 15 may jump to their feet to discuss, in clear-cut language, some important question "before the house." It may be the charging of 5 cents or 10 cents admission to a school party, the engaging of the boys and girls' orchestra, the giving or not giving of favors. Plainly chalked on the blackboard will be a reminder to:

Speak clearly.
Stand up straight.
Answer the question.
Use a complete sentence.
Use good English.

Some forward-thinking pupil may move that a committee be appointed to handle the favors, whereupon the moderator will gently remind him, "We have not yet decided whether there are to be favors."

The same composure, the same intelligent collaboration, has since its establishment three years ago, marked the student government at Memorial Junior High. Mr. Ottoson, who is enthusiastic about its effects on both conduct and scholastic achievement, modestly insists that all the credit go to the Framingham town clerk, William Walsh, who, he says, originated the idea, and who has co-operated whole-heartedly at election times.

The children at the beginning learn to become citizens in this "school community." They are taught how to register as voters, and how to become citizens in the event of naturalization. How useful this has proved, in a district where 70 per cent of the children come from immigrant homes, the population being largely industrial, can only be estimated. Mr. Walsh declares it to be of material benefit, since many parents who would not take advantage of night school or citizenship classes, learn very willingly from their children.

Registration of the voters takes place with one teacher and some of the members of the civics class in charge. Those who wish to register must pass a reading test and must be members of the school in good standing. They must also be able to answer questions concerned with the responsibilities of citizenship.

The citizens of the school hold their caucuses for deciding on candidates. Each home room represents a precinct. The Ninth Grade supplies the school officers, the Eighth the vice-officers, while from the Seventh come selectmen. Nomination papers are filled properly. All class officers must be citizens of the school, in good standing both as regards scholarship and citizenship. Each candidate for office must obtain 25 signatures from his own class. Candidates for membership in the Board of Selectmen must have five signatures from their homerooms, must possess B grading in citizenship and satisfactory scholarship rating. And all nominations must be approved by the faculty committee.

Campaign Speeches

Campaigning makes valuable demands upon both Euglish and artistic ability. The campaign manager must present his campaign speech to the English Department for approval. Campaign posters must be approved by the Art Department. While the speeches are written in the pupils' leisure, the English teacher is likely to have lessons in speech-writing.

Mrs. Olive Jacobs, assistant to the principal, has charge of guidance for the girls, and she is delighted with the great improvement in general conduct and in the social life of the school since the student government system was installed.

Miss Gladys Neal, the civics teacher, finds this dramatized method of instruction exceedingly helpful. Not only has it made the children familiar with the mechanics of community government, and especially of the community in which many of them will settle permanently as they grow up, but she points out it has transferred the so-called leadership tendencies of certain pupils from the back yards and strpets of the town to the schoolroom. Boys and girls who have shown backward tendencies have been encouraged to run for office, and have consequently overcome their indifference or reluctance to co-operate. The clerk of the school community becomes quite an experienced letter writer, with sending out invitations and notes of thanks to city officials.

And city officials contribute no small part to the success of this student government plan. Interest in town affairs, even co-operative interest in the police department of Framingham, can be traced directly to the whole-hearted assistance which town officers have given Mr. Ottoson in carrying out the project. Besides the outstanding work which Mr. Walsh has done, in instructing the pupils how to vote, and even obtaining for the use the loan of a voting machine, which was in operation at their last election, other town officers go to the school and talk to the pupils about their own particular part in the town government. At the school election time about 20 of these men take part. The home room officers, running in their own rooms a miniature of the big town meeting of Framingham, invite the visiting member from the town government to take part.

Summer Study in Geneva

Summer courses and seminars abroad promote international understanding and bring to students many advantages of a practical kind. While European institutions of learning lead in this field, other countries also, such as Japan and Mexico, offer opportunities for summer study. The International Union of Associations for the League of Nations, Geneva, Switz., announces its 1936 summer course for the week immediately preceding the world congress of youth, to be held in Geneva from Aug. 31 to Sept. 7, 1936.

International Night, May 11

An international night will be featured at the fortieth annual convention of the national congress of parents and teachers at Milwaukee, Wis., May 11 to 15, 1936. The Milwaukee women's committee will demonstrate cultural achievements of the many nationalities represented in the citizenry of Milwaukee.

ART
United States

California College of Arts and Crafts
30th Summer Session
June 29—August 7, 1936
Study Art in California this summer. State accredited art college for men and women offers 20 courses under faculty of 15 specialists, including Vaclav Vytlacil, outstanding Modernist. Only art institution on Pacific Coast authorized to grant degrees. Ideal vacation environment.
Write for summer catalog, mentioning The Christian Science Monitor
F. H. MEYER, President
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

GRAND CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART
INDIVIDUAL talent developed by successful modern artists. Drawing, Painting, Sculpture, Illustration, Advertising, General Design, Costume Design and Interior Decoration. Day and Evening Classes. Catalogue. 7002 Grand Central Terminal, New York City

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Business Administration, Accounting, Secretarial Courses
Business Training Courses for men and women. Previous commercial training not required for entrance. Summer School, July 6. Illustrated catalog on request.
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Prepare for a Business Career
at one of the nation's finest business and Secretarial Schools. Live near the Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.
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COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
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Secretarial - Accounting
Careers Managed and Directed. Out-of-town students may earn board, room and $15 a month. Half-day office work for local students after third month. Ask about new "PBX" telephone course. Send for free book, "Planning Your Future." 30th year.
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Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume Design, Interior Decoration and Home Economics. Strong faculty. High standards, nationwide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
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Unique Business School Run Like an Office
Intensive training in finance, production, distribution, personal efficiency. One-year course for men with two years college or business. Two-year course for secondary school graduates. Resident school. Founded 1919. Catalog. C. D. Smith, Pres., 150 Babson Park, Mass.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
United States

BROADVIEW
A progressive boarding and day school for girls. Fifth year. Course includes practical training in home economics. Also secretarial course. For literature address
Broadview School, Roslyn, Long Island, New York
Advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

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A distinguished preparatory school for girls
Catalogue on request.

BEAUTY CULTURE
Josephine Hodge Beauty College
WOMEN — MEN — Superior training. Teaching all branches of Beauty Culture.
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HOUSTON

Switzerland

CHAMBESY-GENEVA
LA MARJOLAINE
Boarding School for girls. Thorough instruction in all subjects. Modern languages. Music. Art. Preparation for Swiss, English and American examinations. All Summer and Winter Sports. The school is open during the Summer holidays.
Principal: Mlle. Hartmann.

La Chatelainie, St. Blaise
(Neuchâtel) Switzerland
High Class Boarding School for Girls. Splendid situation. Thorough study of French (diploma), modern languages, domestic science, secretarial training, music, art. All sports. Extensive playing grounds. 3 tennis courts, beach, artificial skating-rink; fees moderate. Principals: Prof. A. and Mme. Jobin.

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

Progress at Principia
More than fifty thousand persons interested in The Principia periodically receive "Progress at Principia"; an interesting, illustrated bulletin published to interpret the spirit and purpose of The Principia. Upon request, this publication will be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Senior College, Upper School
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Coeducational

Daycroft
A Day School with a Boarding Department located at Noroton Hills, Stamford, Conn.
Here is an ideal environment which fosters a community spirit and leads to educational development.
DAYCROFT'S home-life Boarding Department gives individual care and supervision.
Send for interesting booklet.
DAYCROFT advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Swimming, tennis, etc., under Sports Director
Kindergarten through College Preparatory
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EMERSON FOR BOYS 8 to 16 years
EXETER · NEW HAMPSHIRE
Prepares for Exeter, Andover and other Leading Secondary Schools
Close Comradeship of Masters with Boys. Program of Outdoor Sports the Year Round
For Catalog, Write
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Mrs. George W. Emerson, Director

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AN ENDOWED FRIENDS' SCHOOL
Help and inspiration for each boy a century-old tradition.
Upper school known for successful college preparation; lower school for sanely progressive methods. Small classes. Excellent equipment. Secluded 25-acre campus.
Students may attend Christian Science Sunday School.
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295 HOPE STREET PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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A Private Preparatory School for Boys
Fully accredited. Individual attention. Five forms beginning with 8th grade. Special one-year intensive review course. All sports, activities, superior equipment, including swimming pool. Send for catalog.
CHARLES H. SAMPSON, Ed. M.
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SCHOOLS

SEA PINES SCHOOL
On Cape Cod
Fall, Spring and Summer
(Winter Term in Florida)
College preparatory and cultural courses. Joyous, earnest living in the light of satisfying, dependable ideals.
Special projects for adults
Address Box 5, FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Spring Term Still Open
For catalog—address the Secretary, Room 255-D.
Carnegie Hall New York

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Hope Acres
Year-round home life for exceptional cases of physically and mentally handicapped children. Individual care and training. Country estate of 20 acres.
GLENNA STEARNS
East Pepperell, Mass.

DANCING

Fanchon and Marco
SUMMER NORMAL COURSE
For Teachers of Dancing and Advanced Students. July 6 to August 1 inclusive. Write for Booklet.
SCHOOL of the THEATRE
5600 SUNSET BLVD. . . . HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Hitler Amnesty Affects 50,000 Reich Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

by the National Socialists, Germany feels it is strong enough at home and abroad to execute this generous pardon.

Offending Clergymen Also Given Amnesties At Führer's Request

BERLIN, April 25 (AP)—The Government disclosed today an amnesty for Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen who have been arrested for displeasing the Administration.

The clergymen were granted freedom under an order issued by Dr. Hanns Kerrl, Minister of Church Affairs, which also withdrew the charges against them and restored their preaching privileges. Some of the ministers and priests had been under indictment for more than a year.

Dr. Kerrl's order was issued at Adolf Hitler's personal request.

The amnesty for clergymen follows a belated birthday present from the Führer yesterday extending amnesty to certain classes of criminal and political offenders.

Election officials reported that more "no" votes were cast during the recent Reichstag elections in villages where pastors and priests had been indicted than in communities where such official action had not been taken.

The Government amnesty, therefore, was interpreted as an attempt to remove one important source of friction.

(Of the many clergymen arrested after secret police investigation, some were charged with disobeying orders from the church ministry and others with associating with Communists in subversive movements against the Reich.)

Geneva Calls Youth To Aid of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

countries, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, to attain those ends;

3. To strengthen the links between the organizations of youth themselves and between youth and the League of Nations Societies.

In French and English

For the rest, the recognized languages will be French and English, and the program includes exposition by the young delegates of the situation and sentiments of youth in their countries. Then there will be lectures by eminent authorities on such themes as: the organization of peace; collective security and disarmament; economic aspects; social aspects; moral and religious bases of peace, from the Protestant, the Catholic, and the philosophical points of view.

It is understood that such leaders as Salvador de Madariaga, Georges Scelle, Sir Arthur Salter and Prof. James T. Shotwell are among those who have been approached and who, if the dates are convenient, may be expected to address the young men and women of almost every country.

Already down for discussion in the proposed committees are such subjects as the private manufacture and trade in arms; economic nationalism; unemployment among young people, causes and remedies; overpopulation, distribution of raw materials, and the reconstruction of the colonial system.

Moral Aspects of Peace

It is particularly interesting, perhaps, to note the questions which are posed in the section relating to the moral aspects of peace. They indicate the desire of the younger generation for solid foundations. The questions they will put to themselves and will endeavor to answer are:

1. What are the grounds for believing in human solidarity and in the responsibility of nations to each other?
2. On what bases can the realities of national life be harmonized with the international human community?
3. Do moral standards apply to the conduct of nations?
4. What is the moral action necessary to the solution of problems of peace between peoples and races and what are its instruments?
5. How can public opinion be formed: by the press, by broadcasting, by the cinema, and in what other ways?

Advertising Age Announces Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To induce more intelligent thought among high school and college students on the functions of and part played by advertising in the economic and social life of this country, a $1000 prize essay competition is being conducted by Advertising Age, trade newspaper here.

The contest is divided into two classes. The first contest is open to undergraduates in colleges and universities, and requires essays of not more than 1500 words on "The Economic Value of Advertising."

Contest number two is limited to high school students. Here the essays must be not longer than 1200 words and on the topic of "How Advertising Helps the Consumer."

First prize in each contest is $250 in cash and an all-expense trip to the annual meeting of the Advertising Federation of America to be held in Boston June 28 to July 2, when advertisers will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the "Truth in Advertising" movement.

Second prize in each group is $100 in cash. Third prize is $50, and there are 10 additional $10 prizes. May 15 is the last date for submission of entries to the Contest Secretary, Advertising Age, 100 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

Mazda Lamp Price Cut

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Reductions of 28 per cent in prices of larger-sized mazda lamps, effective May 1, were announced yesterday by General Electric Company and Westinghouse Lamp Company. The cuts, both companies stated, were made possible by improvements in manufacturing efficiency and lower production costs.

China Is Japan's Big Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

has been a sharp but veiled conflict between the basic China policy of the Japanese fighting services and the Machiavellian methods of the Nanking Government. . . .

"The importance of North China for Manchoukuo may also be explained in terms of the Soviet-Manchoukuo situation. Even if the Soviet Union does not resort to any action that may be considered aggressive by Japan and Manchoukuo there can be no doubt that it will make full preparations for the security of Siberia. This, in turn, will be a constant menace to the flank of Manchoukuo. The best way to protect Manchoukuo against such a threat is to place a curb on Soviet activities in Outer Mongolia—the base of her Communist operations in the Far East. If the Soviet Union finds it impossible to penetrate the Far East by way of Outer Mongolia she will have no alternative except to shift her course to the south or to the west. If in that event she advances southward to India this would inevitably breed Anglo-Soviet friction."

Japan's Aspirations

A broad view of Japan's aspirations in North China, with emphasis upon the economic aspects of the situation is to be found in an article contributed by Hidezane Ozaki in the August issue of Chuo Koron:

"The term North China is rather vague in regard to the area which it covers. In practice, however, our activities in North China must extend as far south as the Yangtse River, since North China cannot be developed economically without the inclusion of the Yangtse Basin. Great Britain is busily engaged in developing China south of the Yangtse. She is building up what may be regarded as a British protectorate south of the Yangtse. Of course Japan reserves her claim in that area. But from the practical point of view, for the time being, Great Britain must be allowed to carry on her present undertaking. Great Britain's Far Eastern policy is to connect various southern provinces of China with Hong Kong, the cradle of her Far Eastern policy, in order to convert China into a British colony. . . .

"It is quite likely that North China will remain a buffer state between Nanking and Manchoukuo, even if Nanking preserves its right to conduct negotiations with Japan on North China affairs. . . .

Driving a Wedge

"Japan's economic advance into Suiyuan and Chahar Provinces is equivalent to driving a wedge between 'Red' Outer Mongolia and the northwestern advance of Nanking and the powers which are behind this advance.

"Economic considerations constitute the central question of the future development of North China. And the South Manchuria Railway will play a dominant role in this connection. It is reported that the railway construction in North China will precede the projected exploitation and development of natural resources in that region. The construction of railways will naturally facilitate the development of various industries in North China. The South Manchuria Railway has concluded a large-scale investigation of the possibilities of developing various branches of industry in North China. Perfect harmony of opinion between the Kwantung Army and the South Manchuria Railway has been attained. . . .

"The South Manchuria Railway plans to develop and reconstruct various North China ports, to exploit coal and iron and to encourage cottongrowing."

Autonomy is Favored

Japanese impatience with the limitations of the Nine-Power Pact and Japanese reasons for favoring autonomy in North China are set forth in the following paragraphs of an editorial entitled "Japan's Attitude Towards North China," printed in the Japan Times, Nov. 21, 1935:

"The inexorable factor of time keeps marching on and the question may be asked: How long immense populations are to be kept suffering, how long neighboring people are to be kept imperiled, and how long the hands of the clock of progress are to be turned back in order that distant nations with commercial profits in view may, with jealous eye, restrain even the helping hand under the plausible profession of maintaining a Chinese integrity which does not exist. And if such an attitude, however cloaked under the guise of altruism, should seek to obstruct millions of Chinese suffering from maladministration and the tyranny of circumstances which keeps them under the iron heel of militarism, of threat of famine and of the extortion of taxes to be used for civil wars, the question may be asked: Wherein lies its essential justice?

"Considerations such as these influence, we believe, the attitude of the Japanese public towards recent developments. Nor can it be said that any inconsistency exists between the Japan which became party to various international commitments regarding the integrity of China and the Japan which today views with sympathy the trend towards autonomy on the part of the five northern provinces. Both are essentially expressions of this nation's deep concern for the welfare of the Chinese people, a well-being without which it is obvious there can be no permanent peace in the Far East."

League's Weakness

Some of the factors which are pushing China toward greater dependence on Japan are outlined in an article by Katsuji Inahara, editor of "Contemporary Japan" in the Japanese publication, the Economist, of March 1. (While a number of developments have occurred in China since the date of the publication of Mr. Inahara's article, Japan undoubtedly still counts on the favorable effect of the factors which he mentions):

"Many factors account for the new orientation of China's policy in favor of Japan. In the first place, the changes that have occurred in the relations between Japan and the League of Nations must be noted. . . . China depended on the League because she believed it was quite strong. But, after she found it so weak, it is but natural that the Nanking Government should have been disillusioned. . . .

"The second factor is the attitude of the United States. As soon as the Manchurian Incident broke out the United States Government issued a sort of diplomatic sight draft, the 'Stimson Doctrine.' But this draft was soon discredited. China has come to look on the United States as on a nation that extends false hopes. . . .

"The third factor is Japan's abrogation of the Washington Naval Treaty. This action of Japan means a claim to armament equality with both Great Britain and the United States, the countries on which China in the past mainly depended to combat Japan. The fact that Japan is showing her readiness to engage in a renewed naval race, in the event that her claim is rejected by Great Britain and the United States, is sufficient to open the eyes of the Chinese, who have thus far underestimated the Japanese as 'inferior to Great Britain and to the United States.'

"So it can readily be seen that, because Japan's claim for armament equality means a claim to the position of paramountcy in the Far East, China has found herself obliged to renew her conception of what Japan is."

New Drive Is Begun By Roosevelt Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

and the "dry" vote is particularly sought. But the objective is to appeal also to young people who have just reached voting age, and to the vast floating vote which polls now for one party, now for another, and in 1932 was with Mr. Roosevelt.

Dr. High wrote the leading article in the May issue of the magazine Forum, titled "A Republican Takes a Walk." Publication of the article is much criticized in Republican circles because there is no indication that the author has recently entered the service of the Democratic National Committee. Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, editor of Forum, is a director of the new Good Neighbor League.

List Is Impressive

Other directors are: Bishop Edgar Blake, bishop Methodist Episcopal churches, Detroit area; Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, former president, Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; Dr. James William Crabtree, headquarters representative of the World Federation of Educational Associations; A. P. Giannini, chairman, Bank of America; Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president University of North Carolina; Clifford V. Gregory, editor, The Prairie Farmer; George M. Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Miss Fannie Hurst, author; Dr. John A. Lapp, former president, National Conference of Social Work; Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron; Dr. Harry Goddard Leach, editor, the Forum; George Fort Milton, publisher, the Chattanooga News; Thomas Neblett, president, National Student Federation of America; Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan; Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, former president, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Angus Roy Shannon, lawyer; Dr. W. A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, Atlanta, Ga., and former president of the National Education Association.

What League Proposes

Full declaration of purposes follows:

"The Good Neighbor League is a nonpartisan association of those who believe that the principle of the good neighbor is an expression of the American ideal and should be made a fundamental policy of the American Government.

"The good neighbor recognizes that human values come before property values; that the long-time prosperity of property requires the long-time well-being of people; that the American answer to the revolutionist is the removal of those injustices which make revolution.

"The good neighbor believes that in America and for the world a better life for himself depends upon a better life for his neighbors.

"Through the Good Neighbor League the good neighbor pledges himself to work for the establishment of those convictions in his own, his national and his international neighborhood; to stand ready to oppose those policies, movements and persons in our country which threaten that principle, and to support those which are now seeking to advance it."

The Good Neighbors were not the only appearances on the political scene today. Came "On Our Way" a rotogravure publication of the Republican National Committee. Satirizing President Roosevelt's book "On Our Way," it is composed of a collection of news photos captioned with quips.

Drifting Whither

Thus, a canoe bearing father, mother and two children is shown with the caption: "Who kicked the bottom out of the American family's boat? Mr. Roosevelt. And who will be sunk without a trace in November? Mr. Roosevelt.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is shown at an informal press conference, his feet resting in the wastepaper basket, with the caption: "You'll be carried out in November with the other trash, Henry." A sea lion is shown coming up for air, with the words: "You'd know in a minute that this is not Mr. Roosevelt's Dr. Tugwell. This sea lion knows enough to come up for air. But Mr. Roosevelt's Dr. Tugwell remains perpetually submerged in his dreams." A familiar news-picture of students in an annual collegiate mud battle is captioned: "Mired down—muck up to the ears. There's a future for young Americans! Drowned in a sea of promises, suffocated by waves of alibis, smeared with disappointments!"

So the campaign goes—Good Neighbors on one hand, "On Our Way" and its like on another, both with political motives, and the voter has to choose.

In Chicago Col. Frank Knox denied knowledge of efforts of his friends to pledge to his standard Illinois delegates in districts carried by Senator Borah. A week ago today in Washington he claimed 56 out of 58 such districts as probably pledged to him. President Roosevelt left the capital for New York to deliver an address before the National Democratic Club of New York at a postponed Jefferson Day dinner. And the Republicans of Michigan instructed their delegates at Cleveland to present in nomination Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-3 rooms $36-$66.50; adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24-A Clearway St.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 7359

PERFUMES

SPANISH MOSS is a new unusual odeur. Trial size, 65c postpaid. Price list of rare perfumes on application. HOVE PARFUMEUR, 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses pajamas, hosiery direct from factory; low prices; unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-128, Watertown, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES

BANK FORECLOSURES AND ESTATE Settlements; several wonderful buys in summer homes, easy terms, also complete list of summer rentals; let us know your requirements. A. H. HALL, Realtors, 431 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Spencer Court

2-3-4-ROOM SUITES of Colonial architecture, artistically decorated, model large kitchenettes, free refrigeration, tiled baths, showers, fireplaces; 5 closets; near Harvard. An excellent address for the discriminating. Apply Supt. any time, or NILES MANAGEMENT

Harvard Sq. NILES MANAGEMENT INC. Kirkland 1420

FENWAY

1-2-3 ROOMS

Attractive apartments in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. $31 to $55 a month, including free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited.
EVANS & MORIN, Management
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131 Park Drive, Boston. COM. 5500

● BAYWELL CO., HARVARD SQUARE ●
● If it's available we have it. ●
Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 9477

NEEDHAM, MASS. Four-room apartment with heat, electricity, continuous hot water, refrigeration included in rent; garage if desired; very centrally located. 76 Dedham Ave. Telephone Need. 0165-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Attractive 4-room apt. adjacent to The Mother Church. Tel. Ken. 8343 or write Box B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—Second floor, 4 rooms, kitchen, porch, furnished apartment; residential; convenient to church, Pennsylvania Railroad. Call Germantown 5111.

BOOKBINDING

FINE bindings Journals, Sentinels, Rebinding Bibles, Text books, rare books, manuscripts. GOLD STAMPING. F. KLASA, 350 East 92nd, N. Y. C.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDER, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Mass. (Orleans). Picturesque cottage, 5 rooms furnished, electricity, running water, garage; convenient location, near salt and fresh water bathing; Christian Science Society. $300, June 1st to Oct. 1st. W. H. Brewer, 15 W. 8 Street, New York City.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE
PORTLAND—To let, attractive 9-room cottage, large fireplace, all modern conveniences, lovely location, ocean front, $180 season; also 3-room cottage, ocean front, $80 season. GEO. H. BRIGGS, Peaks Island, Me.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board, $10 per week; open all year. MRS. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. 8.

ELEVATORS

ELECTRIC Home LIFT McLaughlin Co. Fulton Street Boston CAP Hol 3760
For those who prefer not to climb stairs.

EXTERMINATORS

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MIAMI

(Continued)

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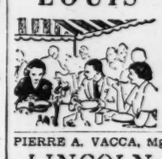

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LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
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STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

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COSY and YALA
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A Large Selection
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CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
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STEEL FURNITURE

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits et Divans métalliques.
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(Locksmith)

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Mme. Vve. A. TRIBOLET
(A l'arrêt du Tram)
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SHOWROOM MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

Eves Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES

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Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

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CARTER'S
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FRANK EVERY'S
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37 Toorak Rd., South Yarra, S. E. 1
F. 6862

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"BEST FOR REST"
BEDDING
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
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VICTORIA

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(Continued)

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Gloves Hosiery
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Cooper's Frock Shops
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280 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2238
Beauty Salon at Box Hill
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
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2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 3177

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Cycles, Repairs and Accessories
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The Herbert Shoe Co. Ltd.
Ladies' High-grade Shoes from the best English and American houses, including
LOTUS AND DELTA.
In the Men's Dept. we have Florsheims, Crockett & Jones, Bostocks and all guaranteed makes.
For the Children: Kiltie and Joiped Shoes.
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

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for Fashion Goods
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DLC
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Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

The Rees Jones Shoe Co. Limited
Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
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Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

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New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
CHRISTCHURCH DUNEDIN

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Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-893
PURVEYORS of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
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50 Willis Street Phone 43-847

"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

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for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store... Cuba Street
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

A MAN must stand erect, not be kept erect by others.—M. AURELIUS.

Daily Features

THINGS do not happen: they have to be done.—G. HARVEY.

Monitor Movie Guide

In 'Things to Come' H. G. Wells Forecasts a World Without Fear

By E. C. S.

John Gielgud and Percy Marmont in "Secret Agent"

Big Brown Eyes (Paramount)—If those jewel thieves had been bright they would have given up when Manicurist Joan Bennett started to put them out of circulation, and help Detective Cary Grant show up police court irregularities. A wisecracking romance. Passable melodramatic pastime for adults. The gangster's brutal murders are certainly not for young eyes.

Brilliant Marriage (Invincible)—One can only assume that the heroine of this sob saga is persistenly ready to marry the wrong man because she can't stand the pressure of the blackmailers who are ever threatening to tell the world that her mother was a criminal. However, the plot trots out the right man for her at the last minute. For those who like Joan Marsh so much they don't care particularly what is doing on the screen.

Boulder Dam (Warner)—The trouble with the cheapie-redeemed-by-a-brave-deed plot is that you have to gaze for half an hour at the hero's offensive antics and they may bore rather than entrance you. Ross Alexander is as tolerable as could be expected in the part of the wise guy and involuntary murderer who acquires a wholesome perspective on work and women and finally placates the law by saving the lives of Boulder Dam workers including the jealous villain. Patricia Ellis is a bright spot on the Arizona landscape. There are thrilling views of the great dam under construction.

Hell-Ship Morgan (Columbia) — Hack melodrama of violent action with George Bancroft as the hard-boiled sea captain who sacrifices himself that his faithless wife may have the other man. It should not be possible for children to see such distorted representations of average human relations. Their elders can take it simply as exciting hooey, complete with a storm at sea staged in the studio tank. Ann Sothern, Victor Jory.

Mr. Deeds Goes to Town (Columbia) —This comedy about the country youth who comes into wealth, is exploited by a yellow journal sob sister, is disillusioned and recovers when she proves worth while after all, is in itself a criticism of the majority of the current films. They are not worked on long enough to eliminate stale details which can be ground out by studio routine. Frank Capra directed this and his people behave like human beings, not film automatons. Contains the funniest courtroom scene in years and Gary Cooper's best performance as the home town boy who makes good in the big city. Jean Arthur builds up the story devotedly in an unlovely part. H. B. Warner, George Bancroft, Raymond Walburn, Douglas Dumbrille.

Petticoat Fever—(Metro)—A trivial farce with Robert Montgomery too cute for some tastes in his representation of a wireless operator's pleasure at the coming of a woman to a lonely arctic hut. She deserts her stuffy fiancé finally for the wireless operator. Myrna Loy's calm humor lends tone to the proceedings.

The Return of Jimmy Valentine (Republic)—Machine-made gangster melodrama with the hero a reporter who turns up a retired reformed crook as a circulation-building stunt for a newspaper. Neat enough as a third-class time-killer. Roger Pryor, Charlotte Henry, Robert Warwick.

Things to Come (London Films)—A vision of the world a century hence, with man, having at last learned the futility of war, putting down dictators and war-makers, achieving a general civic betterment and eliminating obsolete housing conditions, among many improvements for the general good. A spectacle that makes use of technical film developments in recent years, whereby imagined marvels on a vast scale are photographed. The final scenes have to do with future man's restless projects to conquer new worlds, starting with a comet trip to the moon. Raymond Massey, Ralph Richardson, Margaretta Scott and Cedric Hardwicke heading a company of thousands, perform well within the story's mood of fantasy.

Too Many Parents (Paramount)—Human interest for the family, with its picture of the unhappiness of boys shipped off to military school and there forgotten by their parents. Mail time means tragedy to those for whom there are no letters. Much juvenile fun to fill out the other side of the picture, and a neglectful father at the end arriving in time to aid his desperate son, Philip. George Ernest as Philip will be heard from. Porter Hall, Henry Travers, Doris Lloyd.

(This guide printed Saturdays.)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A BIT of facetious comment is contained in today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. Several useful rules have been printed of late which should aid you in solving this cryptic message, which is not very difficult.

OPQSQ, OPQSQ, RTVUOSW XYUQ, ZTU'O WTV RSW. WTV'XX PYAQ Y "ZQOTVS" BCDU EW YUZ EW.

2. Word Square

Here's a word square all started for you. Can you complete it so it will read the same from top to bottom, and from left to right, as do the words already given?

E S C A P E
S S
C T
A E
P E
E S T E E M

Definitions for missing words: Heaters, secret, street, examine.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

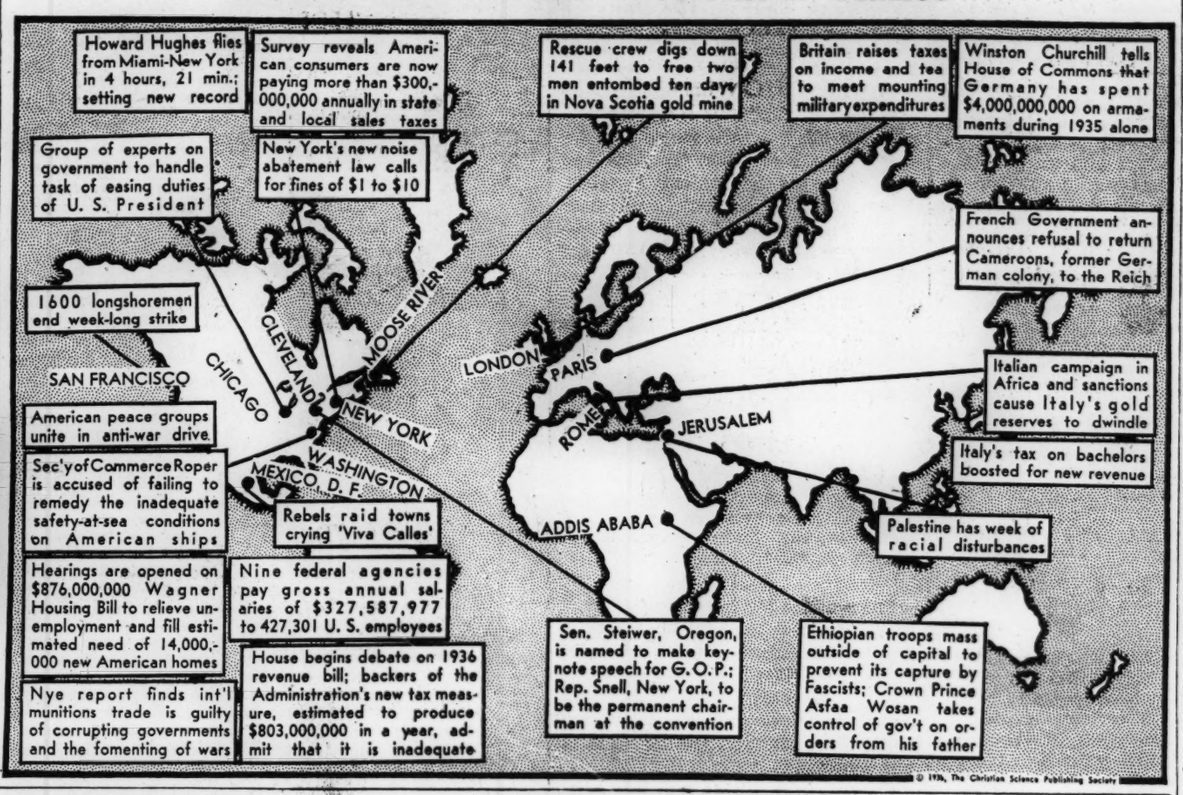
Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Surprise Games

WHEN sending out invitations to a party, ask each guest to bring a game of his own choosing, and come prepared to direct it. These are to be kept a secret, so that the element of surprise will be evident. An evening of continuous fun will be enjoyed.—Grace D. J., Maplewood, N. J.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Howard Hughes flies from Miami-New York in 4 hours, 21 min.; setting new record
Survey reveals American consumers are now paying more than $300,000,000 annually in state and local sales taxes
Rescue crew digs down 141 feet to free two men entombed ten days in Nova Scotia gold mine
Britain raises taxes on income and tea to meet mounting military expenditures
Winston Churchill tells House of Commons that Germany has spent $4,000,000,000 on armaments during 1935 alone
Group of experts on government to handle task of easing duties of U. S. President
New York's new noise abatement law calls for fines of $1 to $10
French Government announces refusal to return Cameroons, former German colony, to the Reich
1600 longshoremen end week-long strike
SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
MOOSE RIVER
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
JERUSALEM
ADDIS ABABA
MEXICO, D. F.
Italian campaign in Africa and sanctions cause Italy's gold reserves to dwindle
American peace groups unite in anti-war drive
Sec'y of Commerce Roper is accused of failing to remedy the inadequate safety-at-sea conditions on American ships
Italy's tax on bachelors boosted for new revenue
Rebels raid towns crying 'Viva Calles'
Palestine has week of racial disturbances
Hearings are opened on $876,000,000 Wagner Housing Bill to relieve unemployment and fill estimated need of 14,000,000 new American homes
Nine federal agencies pay gross annual salaries of $327,587,977 to 427,301 U. S. employees
Sen. Steiwer, Oregon, is named to make keynote speech for G. O. P.; Rep. Snell, New York, to be the permanent chairman at the convention
Ethiopian troops mass outside of capital to prevent its capture by Fascists; Crown Prince Asfaa Wosan takes control of gov't on orders from his father
House begins debate on 1936 revenue bill; backers of the Administration's new tax measure, estimated to produce $803,000,000 in a year, admit that it is inadequate
Nye report finds int'l munitions trade is guilty of corrupting governments and the fomenting of wars
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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Nehemiah, the King's Cupbearer

IN chapter 1, verse 11, of his book, Nehemiah asserts, with pardonable pride: "I was the king's cupbearer." The position of cupbearer to an eastern potentate, in this case Artaxerxes, was one of considerable importance and responsibility, and only those who were regarded as thoroughly trustworthy were selected for it, since one of the duties of this official was to see that no poison was placed in the ruler's wine. The cupbearer's constant attendance upon the reigning monarch often gave him the standing of what one might almost describe as a confidential secretary. Thus we find that Artaxerxes was solicitous of Nehemiah's welfare (Neh. 2:2), readily entertained his suggestion that he should be sent as a special envoy to superintend the work of reconstruction at Jerusalem, provided him with letters of introduction, and permitted him to make use of timber from the royal forests (verses 6-8).

In Lighter Vein

A Losing Argument

The weekly argument about the budget was in its second hour when he broke in, "I can cut the groceries in half and you'd never notice. You just don't know how to buy!"

Whereupon the young wife said: "You go ahead and buy, I'll cook whatever you get and whatever you save you can have."

Nothing loath, he took the grocery money and bought. When the week was over and he was weary of beans and cabbage, stew and soups, his helpmate asked innocently, "How'd you do?"

"Huh?" he grunted, "I lost $1.04 on the deal."—*Montreal Star.*

Sleepy Students

Reporter: "Do you ever talk in your sleep?"

College Professor: "No, but I often talk in other people's."

What's in a Name

"What is your name, little boy?"
"Sam."
"What is the rest of it?"
"Mule."

The Bush

A professor gave an examination and stated to his class that there was one question he wished answered exhaustively.

One young student knew precious little about the subject of the question, but she did know how to be "exhaustive."

When her paper was returned she found this comment penciled against her answer:

"You have beaten about the bush. What I want is the bush."

Charge It!

Grocer: "Well, little man, what can I do for you?"

Little Man: "Mother sent me to get change for a five dollar bill, and said she would give you the five dollars tomorrow."

Came Morning

Young Husband (in early morning): "It must be time to get up."

Wife: "Why?"

"Baby's fallen asleep."—*Parents Magazine.*

"Hurry up, madam, there are people waiting."

"Don't be impertinent, young man. There are OTHER railway stations in London!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Smile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel, Ind.

A SALESMAN called on the buyer at an orphans' home. While he was waiting to see the official, a gold-haired lass came up to him. The child, not quite four, looked up curiously at the tall figure, and into the smiling eyes of the man.

"What's your name, dear?" he questioned.

"Sally," came the baby lisp.

"Now, isn't that a pretty name? It's as pretty a name as you are a little girl."

The tiny red mouth spread into a sweet smile, and a little, plump hand reached for one of the long curls and twisted it about her wee fingers Just then, the buyer entered, and the tot scampered off. A sizable order was given the salesman.

A week later, the man went again to the home to deliver the supplies. As he sat talking to the superintendent of the institution, a curly, golden head was seen through the open door. It was the little girl of the week before. There was another child of about the same age with her.

"Who is that?" asked the new youngster.

"He's the man who smiled at me," the child answered.

Indeed, here was a hunger and a need that neither food nor little garments had met.

The salesman was grateful that he had given the smile, and vowed that he would give more abundantly in the future. The gift had cost him nothing, but the little one had been made glad—she had remembered.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abeyance—*A-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

Whatever is held in abeyance is indefinitely suppressed; it is, for the time being, as if nonexistent. This is consistent with its use in the French phrase *droit en abeiance*, "a right which is suspended." The Latin roots are *ad*, "to," and *badere*, "to gape"—the recognized manifestation of suspense was, obviously, to open the mouth.

Affix — The noun is pronounced *af'-iks* (both vowels short), and the verb is pronounced *a-fiks'* (*a* as in *account*, *i* short).

Counterpoise—*Koun'-ter-poiz* (*ou* as in *out*, *e* as in maker, *oi* as in *noise*; secondary accent on the third syllable).

A "counterpoise" may be described as a "counterweight"; that is, a weight acting against another — a weight placed in one scale pan to balance something in the other. So-called powers or forces may also be figuratively designated "counterpoises," provided, of course, they are equivalents.

Despise—The first vowel is sounded as in create—not as short *e* or short *i*—*de-spize'*.

Divest—The accent is on the second syllable, but the *i* is (according to the new Webster's) long.

Dormant—*Dor'-mant* (*o* as in orb, *a* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *dormire*, "to sleep," and suggests a state of existence which is characterized by inactivity. Without an awakening, it may not be exerted or utilized.

Fervency — *Fur'-ven-sy* (*u* as in *urn*, *e* clipped-short).

We have taken this word from the Latin *fervere*, "to boil," and employ it to express an ardency of feeling which figuratively makes one burn. Fervency warms both the subject and the object, the speaker and the listener. If fervency lacks earnestness, however, it is merely impassioned vehemence.

Government—Two *n*'s.

Hydra — *Hi'-dra* (long *i*, *a* as in *sofa*).

According to Greek mythology, the *Hydra* ("water snake") was a many-headed monster which Hercules was directed to slay. As fast as one head was cut off, two grew in its place, until Hercules called in Iolaus, who seared the stump and roots with a firebrand after each head was severed.

"Higgaion. Selah" (Psalms 9:16)—Liturgical notations of uncertain meaning, but not to be read.

Hypocrisy — *Hi*h-pok'-rih-sy* (first *i* and *o* short, second *i* clipped-short).

The act or practice of pretending to be what one is not, of feigning to feel deeply what one does not feel, is summed up in our word "hypocrisy." It is to be observed, however, that the word is applied especially to the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion. The reproach of the word, however, is not fastened to one who would apear less deserving than he is, but to the one who pretends to be better—the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Our word is derived from the Grek *hypokrisis*, "the acting of a part, the playing a role (on the stage), simulation, outward show." It is, of course, the carrying of the acting or pretending from the stage (where it belongs) into everyday life, which is stigmatized.

Intense—The accent is on the second syllable.

Michael — The common name is sounded as two syllables; but the Biblical name is sounded as three, *Mi'-kay-el* (long *i*, *a* as in *chaotic*, *e* short).

Panacea — *Pan-a-see'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary emphasis on first syllable).

This word is derived from the Green *pan*, neuter of *pas*, "all," and *ak-*, base of *akeomai*, "I heal." We use the word in the sense of "a universal, all-healing remedy."

Recourse — The accent is on the second syllable.

Retrogression—The new Webster's records a preference for *ret-ro-gresh'-un* (each *e* short, *o* as in obey, *u* clipped-short; secondary emphasis on first syllable). This brings the word more into line with "retrograde."

Throughly (Matt. 3:12) — Pronounced as spelled, *throo'-ly*.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Repotting House Plants

A LAD with the use of a trailer went to the woods and got some rich loam and some sand. He also obtained from a dealer some flower pots of various sizes and designs. Then he confidently went about to the homes in his own neighborhood, offering to repot the ferns, begonias, ivy, etc.

Many women had wanted to repot their plants, but had found it a difficult matter to get new soil. Others were glad to select new pots for many of their household plants. This resourceful young lad soon ventured out beyond his own neighborhood in this newly established business, and he is doing well—J. E. L., Davis, Calif.

A Flying Vacation

6.

Leaving New York

NEW YORK thoughts: Not a bad idea, the taxi with a buzzer which automatically sounds a warning behind when the gears are shifted into reverse . . . History repeats itself; New York adds proof that Americans are reverting to a race of cliff dwellers . . . If I were to live 25 years in Gotham, I should never get over the desire to take furtive glances up the sleek sides to the distant tops of those man-made mountains . . . I was sorely tempted to ask the man carrying a large sign what kind of transportation he was offering to Miami for only $13 . . . Hm-m! Finger waves, 10 cents . . . That new "world's largest" electric sign in Times Square is almost as good an advertisement for General Outdoor as for Wrigley's . . . A pleasant little service, that Continental breakfast which was slipped through a slot in my hotel door shortly after 7—the carton contained a hot drink in a thermos bottle, sugar and cream, two buns, butter and marmalade. And how the thin-faced little employee thanked me for it (she had forgotten her lunch) . . . Some of the pictures displayed in front of theaters wouldn't do for the Monitor Camera Club . . . One wonders how so many hundreds of fur dealers can make a living . . . The auctioneer in a bizarre little jewelry store calls out: "Step in a bit closer, folks. By the way, Sol, are you about ready to pass out the valuable souvenirs?" I couldn't wait forever, but I am still wondering what they were . . . It was a peaceful and profitable hour I spent in the Reading Room in the Salmon Tower.

About noon I learned that the cherry trees in Washington were not yet in bloom, and the azaleas were not yet at their best in Charleston, so it was decided that I might well fly first to New Orleans. Everything had been so pleasantly indefinite about the flying vacation, that I inwardly rebelled at being pinned down—at this late hour— to a given destination; so, to keep the record straight, I went back and reserved the right to break the flight at Atlanta. Then I had to dash up to the hotel and check out. Then there was another dash—I mean DASH—down Sixth Avenue in a taxi, for the special car to the airport was to leave the Eastern's ticket office at 1:30.

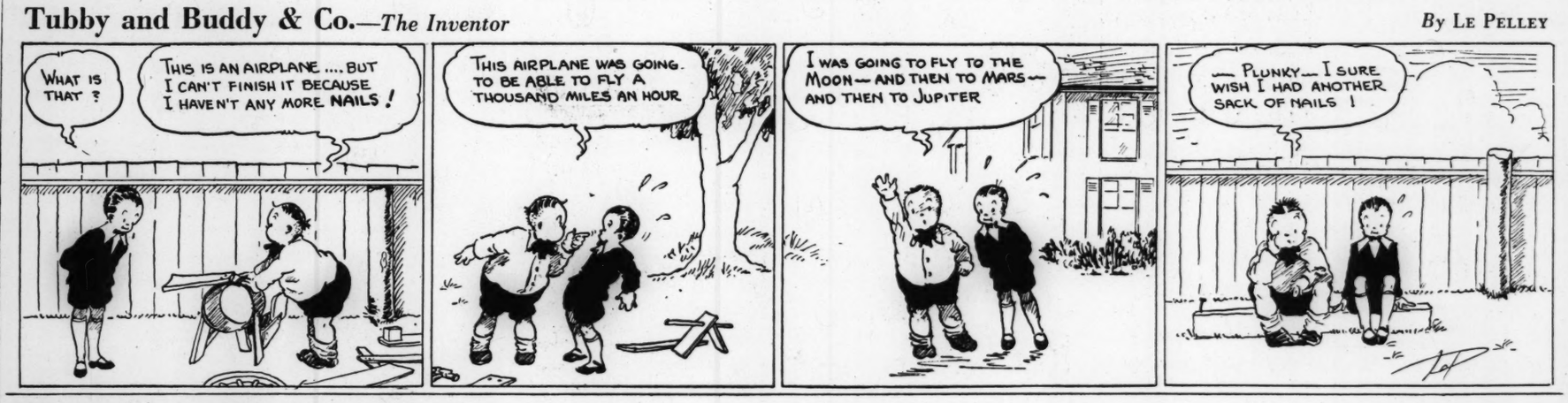
No one who has ever been subjected to a taxi ride down that busy thoroughfare, cluttered with elevated railway supports, could ever have a qualm about flying. It was midday, and the way the driver would skin between a truck and a support on one side, break suddenly out of line and weave through the forest of supports, back and forth, then barely graze a hundred or more milling pedestrians at crowded intersections—well!

What a sigh of relief I heaved as I finally sank back in one of the 14 comfortable seats in the New Orleans Flyer! And gently, ever so gently, I was lifted off this sphere of bounding and screeching taxis, and was wafted to the South and summer time.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Inventor*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT IS THAT ?
THIS IS AN AIRPLANE .... BUT I CAN'T FINISH IT BECAUSE I HAVEN'T ANY MORE NAILS !
THIS AIRPLANE WAS GOING TO BE ABLE TO FLY A THOUSAND MILES AN HOUR
I WAS GOING TO FLY TO THE MOON — AND THEN TO MARS — AND THEN TO JUPITER
— PLUNKY — I SURE WISH I HAD ANOTHER SACK OF NAILS !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wanted: Scented Stilts*

By CARMACK

SNIFF
There's one thing about the Boss's stilts that's not so good — They don't leave much scent —
The result is, when the Boss goes off without me I have a hard time trailing him — In fact, my sniffer is almost useless —
And I have to gallop hither and thither around the neighborhood —
Until I find him —
Whew !

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. There, there, country lane, don't you cry. You'll have a "Detour" sign by and by.

2. Escape, Stoves, Covert, Avenue, Peruse, Esteem.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reds Against Blacks

AMERICAN common sense and humor have proved too strong for the political shirts. A year or so ago it looked as if the idea of dressing up in some section of the rainbow and parading might catch on as a method of political persuasion. Yet somehow it was a bit too silly, and even a depression-harassed America didn't take to such manifest regimentation and imitation of European fads. But while the shirts have faded, the shibboleths have kept their color. For, reading the newspapers or listening to radiorators today, one might get the impression that the United States was nothing but a battleground for Communists and Fascists.

It is hard to see how this kind of thing can continue. Probably as the campaign year passes and economic tension eases, the red and black labels will go the way of the shirts. Certainly new extremes of language will have to be invented if the business is to go any further. "Tory" and "revolutionary" have already become milk-and-water words. And they have obvious limitations. Tory may mean anything from an Irish brigand of the fifteenth century to an American loyalist of 1776. And revolutionary still has a good connotation in America, and probably will unless the D. A. R. forget their name.

Indeed, there is danger that the careless throwing about of colored names will blind Americans to some real perils which must be examined and overcome. There is Communism in the United States, and there is Fascism. There are several thousand members of the Communist Party. There are small organizations with Fascist purposes. There has been some infiltration of Communists into organized labor, although on the whole the unions are not even radical. There are industrial leaders who think that they should dominate the Government in Fascist fashion.

There are also large groups of Americans, notably among the unemployed of all classes, who have been quite ready to use political means, even to large extensions of federal power and some highly experimental paternalism, in an effort to improve their economic and social status. And there are business men who have wanted Government to help them out, either with loans which may infringe their own control, or by such use of police forces as strikebreakers as has been described in congressional hearings during the last few days. Undoubtedly, too, there are employees who would use communistic violence, there are employers who would suppress free speech in genuine Fascist style.

There are too, of course, always dictatorial, emotional and violent qualities of the human mind which consciously or unconsciously are intolerant of self-control and self-government. And there are organizations, possibly even nations, which would welcome an overthrow of the American system. Alertness to real dangers should be the part of every citizen.

We believe what those who stop coolly to examine the fears behind the hot names perceive is a tendency toward centralization of government and of industry. A building up of the power of either as against the individual must be watched with zealous care for freedom. But business mergers seem economically inevitable. And the Supreme Court itself recently pointed out that an increase in governmental agencies was being forced by "the increasing complexities of our modern business and political affairs."

We believe the thoughtful American will study the economic and political forces that are in conflict today, will throw aside labels and verbal incitements and will maintain and improve both government and business by methods that are neither communistic nor fascistic, but soundly democratic.

Housing Again

IF ONE skeptical look from the American public was all that greeted the new Wagner housing bill, it should be remembered that the bill comes in the weary wake of one housing failure after another. It is the second bill on the subject that Mr. Wagner himself has introduced, within the span of a few months. Thus far there is no assurance that President Roosevelt will come to the aid of the bill, even in the nick of campaign time. There is only the sturdy name of Mr. Wagner to give weight to the bill, plus an endorsement from Secretary Ickes and a chagrined national hope that this time, perhaps, something may be done.

The bill is technically excellent. Almost any bill would be a boon, one is tempted to say, that could get the slum wreckers and builders to work, at last. Senator Wagner convinced himself that the Federal Government must abdicate the low-cost housing field in favor of the localities. Federal efforts to seize land at fair prices had been thwarted time and again by hostile court action, and private industry constantly cranked its sirens of protest against the whole program.

So Mr. Wagner desperately threw up his hands, reversed his earlier beliefs, and designed a system of federal subsidies to the local governments. Their larger constitutional rights in the matter of land seizure seemed to him more promising. He calls for $51,000,000 this year, rising by degrees to yearly appropriations of $100,000,000—modest enough in all conscience for such a social program. The funds are strictly reserved for the lowest cost housing, where subsidies are absolutely necessary for sufficiently low rentals. Hence private industry is not threatened by competition from the Federal Treasury; the Government will scrupulously keep out of the profitable, medium-cost housing field.

The usual explanations for this change of policy sound like a feeble apology for the bill, and candidly, that is just about the case. Federal low-cost housing has caved in, under hostile pressure; federal courage has oozed out at the fingertips. And now Washington weakly turns to the local solution, which it had rejected before. Senator Wagner's speech introducing his bill was as much a confession of federal failure as a search for a new strategy.

Some day the question of adequate federal rights in a field of such social importance will have to be resolved. Or, on the other hand, the states will have to show themselves more efficient and energetic units than they have been in this field.

But for the present, the problem is another one. The enthusiasm for low-cost housing in Washington needs reviving. The momentum of the earlier, brave housing plans has spent itself, and a new lease on energy has to come from somewhere—logically from the White House, for the New Deal boasts an alertness to social need. Mr. Roosevelt is approaching the campaign with a very empty housing record indeed, after holding out many glittering promises. He would do well now to take up the Wagner bill and show some enthusiasm for it, or suggest a better plan.

Time to Mend the Net

THERE is many a slip between the crime and the verdict, too many a slip that is due to design more than accident. For timely proof of the urgency of legal reform, the case history of extradition proceedings in the battle between Charles Luciana and the district attorney of New York County ranks as Exhibit A.

The fight by rounds:

Grand jury indicts Luciana on charges of compulsory prostitution and conspiracy.

Luciana's lawyers in Hot Springs, Ark., swear out fugitive warrant on old New York charge to detain their own client.

Sheriff refuses to surrender Luciana to attorney general.

Governor of Arkansas authorizes attorney general to employ twenty state rangers with machine guns to seize Luciana.

State attorney reports offer of $50.000 bribe to free prisoner.

Luciana's lawyers win ten-day stay of extradition for hearing before United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Appeal denied.

Luciana extradited. Returned to New York jail awaiting trial.

The record speaks for itself. It is time laws were enacted to protect the people as effectively as the criminal.

Facts Wanted

HARRY L. HOPKINS is, indeed, optimistic when he foreshadows a "permanent cure" for unemployment as the result of a comprehensive study of the subject to be undertaken as a special WPA project. But that is no reason for not welcoming his project. Any light that is shed upon the most intractable feature of the economic system must be the beginning of any quest to its solution.

This is the trouble—there is no light. A country that prides itself on investigating its people from beginning to end of their lives does not yet know the dimensions of the unemployment problem. The last reliable figure we have of unemployment is that of 3,188,000 in April, 1930, obtained from the census of that time. At one time there was a WPA project to use a small fraction of the WPA appropriation to undertake a new census. But, for some reason or other, it was pigeonholed, and all comment is, consequently, an effort to see through a glass darkly.

In the absence of official data, the commentator has had to take his choice from the two most reputable private computers. One is the American Federation of Labor, an employees' organization; the other is the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization. The former gives the latest total at 12,626,000; the latter, 9,715,000. This wide discrepancy is not wholly explained by the fact that the Conference Board excludes persons on work relief. Even if there were no such difference in method of computation, the estimates are simply that, intelligent guesses. What is required is a systematic index compiled officially.

Thus the inquiry could much better be directed toward an initial study of the facts of unemployment before it attempts to show us a "permanent cure." Such a census would not be very costly. The entire 1930 census cost worked out at less than 1 per cent of the $4,000,000,000 fund made available under the Work Relief Act of 1935.

Changing Russia

Book News of the Day

A DANISH poultry farmer, after years of experience in the United States and Canada, went to Soviet Russia with his wife and little son to work for a year as a government "specialist" on a collective poultry farm near Voronesh. The family came with exaggerated faith in the "workers' state" and were disillusioned. Their experiences are set down in UNCLE, GIVE US BREAD, by Arne Strom (London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.).

Unfortunately the book does not date its author's residence in Russia, and the unwary reader may get the impression that it describes conditions today. Internal evidence indicates that Mr. Strom lived in Russia during 1931-32, the most critical period in the Communist campaign for collectivization, when inefficiency and corruption, combined with fanatical haste to impose new habits upon reluctant peasants, had caused terrible confusion and privation.

* * *

The conditions which Mr. Strom found most depressing have now altered. The food shortage has been largely overcome, official corruption has been sharply reduced, speculation in food and clothing is less general. Communist officials have been "chastened" and are less arrogant and intolerant.

Mr. Strom left Russia with little hope for the future. Apparently he did not realize that the qualities which he so much admired in the peasants—patient endurance, childlike simplicity, capacity to follow any reasonable leadership—would soon become their salvation. He was not aware of how quickly Russian peasants, like the Chinese, can emerge from a period of catastrophe.

* * *

This was a tragic phase in the Russian revolution which Mr. Strom describes with graphic and credible detail. He disliked the Communist regime so heartily because he saw it was imposing needless hardships on the peasants. He was scornful of glib officials, with their vast capacity for speeches, their endless and futile conferences, their mounting piles of "documents," their inhumanity and brutality. He was impatient with their ignorant boasting, their arrogant assumption that they alone possessed the solution to all problems.

But he did not sense that he was in the midst of a war, from which his beloved peasants would emerge at least partially victorious. If he could return to Russia today, he would find that the peasants are more nearly lords in their own domain than he had believed possible.

D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Fear of Dictatorships

By Frank L. Perrin

SOMEONE has thoughtfully coined the expressive term "jitters," which has been adopted as a word to describe a highly nervous or excitable condition of one obsessed by fear, or doubt, or apprehension. By cleverly devised or possibly cunningly conceived methods there has, in recent years, been injected into the consciousness of people everywhere the fear that by some means they would be deprived of their political liberties, or of their inherited rights to the undisturbed pursuit of happiness. It is not at all difficult to understand why superstitious or ignorant peoples are swayed and made fearful by suggestions of fear or prophecies of dire disaster. But it is not so easy to account for the spread and prevalence of mass mania among those reasonably enlightened or those who, by experience, have learned that they themselves are capable of determining and safeguarding their political, social and economic destiny.

Within the week there has been voiced and emphasized, to my way of thinking, much questionable and fundamentally false and alarmist doctrine, and this in places and before audiences where calmer and wiser counsels should prevail. There is no place in the sober and deliberated thought of the American people for the hysteria of fear; no lodging place for the doleful doctrine of defeatism or surrender. Much as we may condemn and deplore the mistakes which are charged to a political school of thought which has, by its own acts, largely discredited itself, it would be extravagant and unpatriotic to impugn to even the most heedless and headstrong of those who have offended a hidden or indictable purpose. The license which they quite reasonably assumed has been granted by the votes in the elections of 1932, and again as liberally in 1934, has been interpreted by those to whom power and authority was delegated somewhat too generously and too literally.

* * *

But as we pause to take account of all that has been done and all that has been attempted it is reassuring to discover that the rock upon which our democratic government in the United States rests has not been disturbed or its substructure even threatened.

The fear of dictatorships, hurricanes, tidal waves and other dangers, real or imagined, passes when their force, actual or supposed, has been spent. In our passing peril or extremity we button our storm-coats more closely about us, guard our doorways more carefully, moor our craft nearer to the shore, and renew and declare our abiding faith in the protection of divine wisdom. Then, if we are consistent, we await with confidence the passing of the storm. And after it has passed we have little patience with those who would make us believe that the peril still exists.

It has been proved to the reasonable satisfaction of most of the people of the United States that even the efforts of those who have, from whatever mistaken motive, attempted to impose undemocratic, despotic or un-American theories or practices of government upon the people, either en masse or by classes, have failed, utterly and abjectly. There is coming, and quite soon, the hour of decision when the people must say whether they wish to give renewed opportunity to pursue futile experimentation and thus invite a renewal of the hazards which have been avoided.

* * *

Possibly there is the temptation to console ourselves with the assurance that between us and actual danger the Supreme Court stands as a sure bulwark and trusty guardian. But it should be remembered that even the court itself is but the creature and servant of the people as a whole. It must be supported and buttressed by the moral strength of those whom it defends. Its roots are no deeper or stronger than the spiritual fiber of a nation of free men, its protecting walls no higher than the vision of those who look out from them.

Strangely enough, that palladium of liberty and freedom, the American press, seems to be the least progressive of the convalescents in the army of refugees from the dark country over which the fear of reprisal and subjugation has spread. I have read, but did not listen to, the perfervid appeals which the stragglers along the line of march have uttered quite recently. Like so many marchers, a few of these prophets of disaster have made the mistake of imagining themselves as being in the front lines, when actually they are bringing up the rear.

The freedom of the press, in the United States, has not been seriously threatened. It can be threatened only under a dictatorship. That condition is more remote than at any time since 1932.

Somewhat Entangled

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

For Slum Clearance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Wagner-Ellenbogen housing bill now pending in both Houses of Congress not only provides for slum clearance and decent homes for those of low incomes, but will sustain the present upturn in business by providing employment to many thousands unemployed, on relief, or employed on WPA projects.

It is estimated that more than 35,000.000 in this country live in slum conditions. The adoption of the bill is urged because existing public and private agencies have not been able to provide adequately for low-cost housing. It will also prove a *powerful stimulus to private house building*, and should have a favorable reaction on the heavy industries in the creation of much employment.

Housing experts report that there is an annual need of at least 600,000 dwelling units in this country to replace old and obsolete structures, and to provide for an increased population.

In order to insure and safeguard the purposes of the bill it provides for a housing authority. Its duties include: (a) loans and grants to public housing agencies for slum clearance and low-rent housing; (b) the development of demonstration projects; (c) administration of the work, which is an assurance of *satisfactory working conditions and wages* in the design, construction and operation of the housing and slum clearance projects receiving public aid.

The Wagner bill may be the beginning of better housing for the people of America, and greater safety for home ownership. It should receive early congressional approval.

EDWARD C. RYBICKI,
Former Director of New York City's Free Employment Agency

Albany, N. Y.

Peace and Peace Efforts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Owing to Canada's international wheat business and her position in the front rank of the trading nations, this country has a heavy concern with world peace. Materially as well as morally, therefore, Canada's influence is for peace.

The other day I read two paragraphs on this worldwide theme which, I think, deserve to be brought together. Let them speak for themselves:

> The Government has ordered 512 engines of 1000 horsepower each, for army bombing planes, expected to fly heavy bombers 250 miles an hour and have a cruising range of 2000 miles. Encouraging news. What is needed is 100 bombing planes that could fly either ocean through the stratosphere 500 miles an hour, enabling Uncle Sam to say truthfully to all nations: "Bother me, and I will blow your capital cities off the earth. Let me alone and I shall let you alone."—Arthur Brisbane, in Buffalo Courier-Express, March 14, 1936.
>
> We are back at Versailles in one sense this week, though the conference is in London. Location, however, is not the only difference between these two history-making peace efforts. Some of the old foes of peace have grown frail. Hate is hoary; revenge is weak with self-defeat. Fear is the chief foe now! Prayers are for peace. If jittery trigger-fingers can be controlled, and blasphemous mouths of cannon muzzled, moderation can accomplish today that which it was not allowed to achieve in 1919.—Editorial, The Christian Science Monitor, March 14, 1936.

The weakness in the former paragraph lies in the fact that similar stratosphere planes could fly West as well as East. The latter paragraph draws its strength from the spiritual content in human hearts. I confess being glad the Monitor goes around the earth.

W. P. D.

Toronto, Ont.

Hours and Output

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your editorial, "Shorter Hours and Output," which denies that it would be feasible to retire those over sixty-five or to withhold work from those under eighteen, as suggested by the President.

Your arguments against the abolition of child labor were two: Some dependent parents might need the support of their children and some "youngsters" are better at work than at college.

How many children have to support dependent parents? Do you believe they are numerous enough to constitute a valid objection to the general principle of abolishing child labor? And is it not true that many parents who are dependent upon children are so mainly because their children have the positions that adults should have, and, in many cases, would have, if employers did not find it possible to exploit cheaper child labor? Moreover, should we not evolve some better scheme for caring for dependent parents than to repose that responsibility upon youth.

Your second point is that academic training is not desirable for all youth; that some are better at work than in college. Isn't eighteen more generally the high school age than the college age? Would anyone attempt to argue that there is any considerable number of youths who are better off at a work bench than graduated from high school? It is undoubtedly true that there are some youths not equipped for college. But how impressive would that number be if they were the children of a wiser social system rather than of one in which the press condones the labor of children for the support of their parents?

And then there is your final contention that the work of men over sixty-five should not be prohibited because such men as Elihu Root and Chief Justice Hughes have been of use after that age. Do you suggest that the President could not have provided for such cases, or that he was not rather talking about the thousands of weary men who are doing meaningless tasks? Is there anything basically right in men beyond the age of sixty-five continuing to stand at the conveyor belt, wield the shovel and carry bricks? And, finally, could such men as Root and Hughes be occupied in their present gratifying tasks if they had not early in life learned law instead of working at a factory bench supporting dependent parents?

R. M. B.

Brookline, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Thinking It Through

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

IN THE early spring of 1919, during the Paris Peace Conference, an eminent American writer offered me for publication in Europe an important cable he had just sent to a well-known newspaper syndicate in the United States. It began with the words: "The League of Nations is dead." Brilliant though the cable was I declined the honor of publishing it.

The other day a German liberal writer, now in exile, printed in the journal he edits in Paris a doleful article upon the adjournment, *sine die*, of the London meeting of the League Council which had been called to consider Herr Hitler's repudiation of the Locarno treaty. It began with the words: "The League of Nations is dead." I wonder whether his judgment will prove to have been sounder than that of his American forerunner.

We are all wonderi... We know we stand at the parting of the ways. For the first time since the League was founded France has been threatening to leave it, if negotiations with Germany should begin before amends have been made for Hitler's act. France can wreck the League. If she wrecks it, she may wreck much else.

* * *

As between France and Great Britain things have changed since M. Laval showed so little eagerness to stand with us in enabling the League effectively to restrain Italian aggression in Abyssinia. As one experienced Englishman said to an equally experienced Frenchman: "Laval killed something in England"; and the Frenchman replied: "Unluckily, he killed something in France, too." Hence a certain "goneness" in the Anglo-French situation—as when a radio set goes wrong and cannot be put right. Hitler's act revealed but did not cause it.

This "goneness" puzzled and angered the French when they came to London for the "Locarno" discussions and to attend the League Council. No less does it worry the British. Our people admit that Hitler's act has transformed the Locarno treaty, for the time being, into an Anglo-Franco-Belgian defensive alliance. They see, also, that unless and until Germany helps to redeem the position, our guarantee of German safety in the Rhineland no longer holds good, except in so far as our guarantee to Belgium and France is limited to the event of unprovoked German aggression upon them. But the British feel that this is a local minimum, that it may not be enough to prevent the outbreak of war some day, and that they have to make up their minds whether or not they will stake everything upon guaranteeing collective security in and through the League, and be fit and ready to play their full part in giving to this wider guarantee a firmness and a reality it has never yet possessed.

The chances are that the British Government will try to strengthen the wider guarantee, with Germany in the League if possible or, if need be, without Germany. Meanwhile the Anglo-Franco-Belgian alliance, based on the Locarno obligations, will stand. But what about Italy? If League action fails to save Ethiopia from destruction by superior Italian armaments and mustard gas; if the bombing of Red Cross ambulances is condoned; and, especially, if the French idea of dropping League "sanctions" as the price of Italian support against Germany is accepted, British partisans of the League will feel that their faith in it has been made a mockery.

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So it is hard to prophesy. Mr. Anthony Eden, our young Foreign Secretary, who has now won his spurs, begs us all to think deeply as well as to feel deeply. Sir Austen Chamberlain tells us that "when our present troubles are over"—a large proviso—we have got to do some hard thinking about the League of Nations; about what we mean when we say we are making it the basis of our policy, and whether we really intend to substitute the force of law for the law of force in the affairs of peoples. Major Attlee, Labor leader—who is also winning his spurs—insists that we should follow a "straight, clear League policy" and that our financiers should not be allowed to go on supporting dictators who break treaties or make and preach war.

Mr. Winston Churchill, too, advocates a strong League policy, giving mutual aid and assistance to all powers.

So we wait and wonder. For optimism there is little present room. Yet I think I see one clear gain from this crisis. As a people, we have begun to think again, and to think hard, nearly as hard as we thought in the last year of the war. When we demobilized our fighting forces after the peace, most of us demobilized our minds as well. Now the wholesome truth is dawning upon us that men and nations can no more seek peace and ensue it with demobilized minds than they can wage war with demobilized armies, navies and air forces.

It takes a lot to make old John Bull think. There are few things he likes less. But lately quite a lot has happened. So, *if there be still time*, I shall not be without hope.